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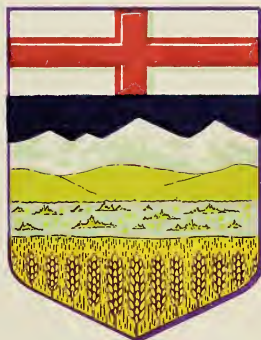


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# OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA COAT OF ARMS



### HERALDIC DESCRIPTION

"Azure, in front of a Range of Snow Mountains proper a Range of Hills Vert, in base a Wheat field surmounted by a Prairie both also proper, on a Chief Argent a St. George's Cross," to be borne for the said Province on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

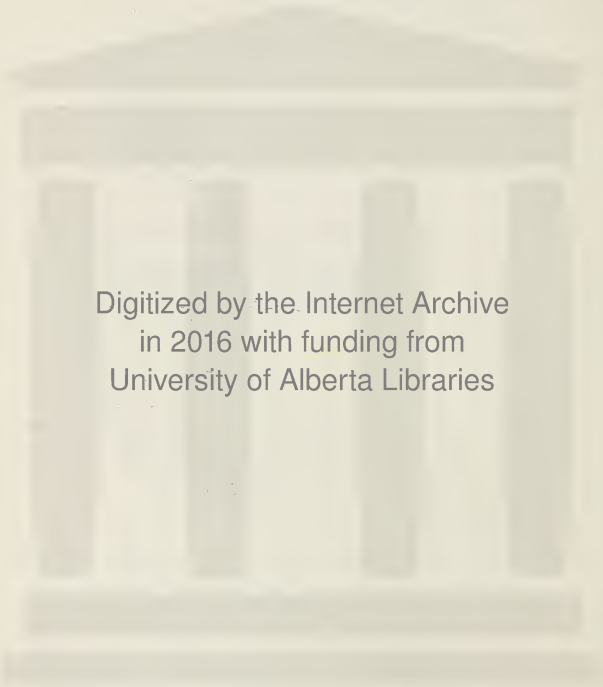
**The Alberta Children's Bookhouse**

SCHOOL-BOOK BRANCH

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# COMMUNITY ECONOMICS

## FOREWORD:

Community Economics for the year 1946-1947 in all grades of the Intermediate schools where this subject is taught, will consist of the major project Our Provincial Government and two minor projects to be selected from Our Home, Our Local Government, Our Club and Our Insurance. The three projects will constitute a year's work in this subject.

Since Our Provincial Government is the major project, the class will require to spend four or five months on this project. In order that the current proceedings of our Provincial Government may be studied, and to give the course a live interest, it is suggested that this project be introduced to the class late in January, or early in February, to enable the student to survey the project and to acquire a general knowledge of governmental organization and procedure before the legislative assembly begins its session towards the end of February. During the session some part of each period should be devoted to the current happenings in the legislative chamber. Pictures and clippings from the newspaper should be collected by the student and arranged chronologically in a workbook. These will introduce the student to many of the government ministers and officials and will give him an insight into what work is done during the session and how it is done.

All inquiries arising from the study of this project should be addressed to the Editorial Branch, Department of Education. This Branch will answer questions on all Departments of the Government.

# INTRODUCTION

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## THE YOUNG CITIZEN OF ALBERTA AND COMMUNITY ECONOMICS

The extent of our affection for and loyalty towards our native soil, our home town, our province, is often only revealed to us when challenged by a holiday trip to another province or to one of the adjacent states of our friendly neighbours, or in the case of many thousands of our young men and women in the armed services, a visit abroad. Away from home we observe how other people live, think, talk and go about their business. We make mental comparisons between what we see and what we are accustomed to seeing at home. Before long we are talking to these strangers, telling them what a wonderful country Alberta is, and what fine people live there. Then the strangers, naturally enough, begin to ask us questions. Some of the questions are simple enough and we can answer them easily. Others sound simple and we feel that we should know and yet we cannot really give a satisfactory answer. It is then that we realize how little we know about the familiar objects which surround us in our every day life. Loyalty and affection, we discover, are not enough. We must add knowledge.

Community Economics brings us face to face with some of the every day problems of life. As we tackle them successfully, so we grow in stature as citizens. Most of us belong to a sports club or are members of a church organization. Some of us are members of the executive and help to run these organizations. Rules must be drawn up which must be read, understood and obeyed by all members of the organization. Fees must be collected and accounted for. If our club is well run, we have a successful season. If it is a hockey club, we develop a really keen, hard-working team and gain the support and allegiance of the community. We quickly discover that there are numerous problems attached to the running of a club or any organization which brings a number of people together. Different views will be expressed on the same subject. We learn not only to express our own opinion, but to listen to that of others, and at times to modify our own ideas. We learn from others. We learn to govern ourselves according to the rules and regulations of the organization. Already we have learned that rules and regulations are necessary and must be observed if we are to live harmoniously and happily with our neighbours. Traffic cannot move swiftly along the highway unless we obey the rules of the road. Taxes and license fees are collected in order to maintain our highways. These are rules that we have drawn up for the benefit of members of our communities, provinces and



dominion. In our villages, towns, cities and municipalities we elect councils and in our provinces and dominion, legislative assemblies, to draw up the rules which we as members must obey. In a democracy these rules are made by representatives on behalf of the people. The power given to these councils and legislative assemblies we call the government. Since this government is so closely bound up with our lives now, and since at the age of nineteen all young Albertans are called upon to take an active part in choosing the persons who are to represent them in the Provincial Government, it is the duty of every intelligent student to examine the machinery of government and to find out how it works and what it does. Only the slave accepts government without question. Those who steadfastly believe in the democratic way of life, which is the only highway to greater personal liberty, must understand the function of government in order to adopt that intelligent, critical appreciation of all governmental action, which alone can bring about the best and most democratic form of government.

**Our Provincial Government** presents a close, systematic study of government procedures in Alberta and supplies that knowledge which is a necessary possession for the citizen of the province of Alberta.

## SOME IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT DEMOCRACY

Our fathers, our brothers and sisters, are now returning from the most shocking and destructive war the world has ever known. Many of our friends and relatives will never return. Their mutilated bodies lie under the wreckage and rubble of Europe. Those of our fighting men who have returned confess that they are very glad that the war is over and their job as a soldier successfully completed. They are very happy to be home once more. What was their job? Why did Canada send her sons to fight in Europe? Why did Canada spend millions of dollars daily on war weapons? We fought for FREEDOM. Hitler and Mussolini and the military leaders of Japan ganged together to conquer the globe. The Germans, Italians and Japanese peoples were to rule the world. The rest of the peoples were to be enslaved to their wishes. With their fighting machine ready for action against unprepared neighbours they nearly succeeded. During the dark years of 1940 and 1941, nation after nation was crushed, the Russians were in retreat and the Japanese, having crippled the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbour, were making themselves masters in the East. The story of the triumphant years of 1943, 1944 and the final Allied victory which brought the war in Europe to an end on May 7th, 1945, and in the Far East in August, 1945, is still fresh in our memory. So too are the horrible pictures of German concentration camps and the accounts of the mass slaughter of the opponents of Nazism. The world has been delivered from the terrors of Nazism, which threatened to deprive us of the right to live according to the democratic principles which we believe in. The war has been a costly and painful lesson. A comparison between the rule by force and fear in Hitler's Germany and the freedom enjoyed by the individual under the democratic government of Canada brings home to us two truths. First, that the war was not fought in vain. Our cause was just. We were fighting to preserve a way of life based on democratic and Christian principles against a foe inspired by pagan principles and the laws of the jungle. Second, that a knowledge and understanding of democratic government is very necessary if we are to defend and improve it.

### What is Democracy and What It Means to Us:

Many of the words we use in describing the various forms and functions of government and politics, which is the art and science of government, come from the Greek language. **Democracy** is made up of the two Greek words, **Demos** meaning people and **Kratos** meaning power. Democracy as a form of government was first practised by the Greeks. Citizens of the city-state of Athens assembled at regular intervals to make and administer their own laws. This is called a direct democracy because the citizens themselves were the legislators, administrators and the judges. Two important features of the ancient Greek civilization which are not to be found in the modern

democratic state, rendered possible this direct democracy, the small city-state and the leisured citizen. Athens covered an area of about 40 townships and every Athenian was a man of leisure, because all labour was supplied by slaves. All aliens, slaves and women were excluded from citizenship. This democracy was practised and enjoyed only by the privileged few and has little in common with our modern conception of a democratic way of life. Following the decline of Greek civilization, while the Roman empire flourished and during the Middle Ages, democracy was eclipsed by absolute monarchy.

The roots of our Canadian democracy are to be found in the many isolated struggles of those men of courage and determination who fought against tyranny and oppression with pen and sword, some suffering a martyr's death, some banishment, many death on the field of battle, but all leaving behind for the cause of freedom and democracy, works which will never perish. The following legislation which resulted from these struggles has been a beacon on our path to democratic government.

1. The Magna Carta of the year 1215 which laid the foundation of a fair trial by jury.
2. The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 which protects one from being kept in prison without trial.
3. The Bill of Rights of 1689 which allows the subject the right to petition the King.
4. The Reform Bills of the nineteenth century which widened the franchise and gave votes to the working man.
5. The combined efforts of individuals and organized societies during the 19th and early 20th centuries to obtain the franchise for women, which culminated after long and bitter opposition in the granting of full privileges of citizenship to women. In 1918 English women became eligible for election to parliament and ten years later were given equal voting privileges with men. In Canada all provinces except Quebec recognized women's suffrage in 1916 and the Dominion Government granted this same right in 1917.

If we are asked to define democracy in a few words what is our answer to be? Of the many definitions given by statesmen and writers, the most adequate, modern one is that democracy is a form of government that enables the people to obtain the results they want.

Democracy, we can perceive from this description, is not just a privilege. It is a responsibility. It is, in a limited sense, a form of government that will run smoothly and perform well only for a people who are ready to accept the responsibility. Only educated people are responsible people. Can we trust the ignorant and uneducated voter to choose our representative in parliament? No. Every voter must be well informed and able to understand the general problems and needs of the people of the province, and so choose candidates best equipped to serve and carry out the will of the people.



## THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

### How It Began:

On September 1st, 1905, Edmonton's streets were thronged with its citizens (the population of the city was only about twelve thousand at that time), and many from nearby rural points, waiting to see the distinguished visitors, the Governor-General, Earl Grey, Countess Grey, the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier and local celebrities, who had gathered at the provisional capital for the birthday of Alberta. That summer in Ottawa, the Laurier government had passed The Alberta, and Saskatchewan Acts, by which the two provinces were to be carved out of that part of the North West Territories, lying between Manitoba and British Columbia. At the ceremony in Edmonton, Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea was appointed Lieutenant-Governor by the Governor-General and speeches of good-will were delivered by Earl Grey and Sir Wilfred Laurier. The Province of Alberta, had been created.

The next day, that is on September 2nd, 1905, Mr. Bulyea, exercising the power and privileges given to him by The Alberta Act, called upon Mr. A. C. Rutherford, of Strathcona, leader of the Liberal party, to form a government. It was a cabinet or council of five members, as follows:

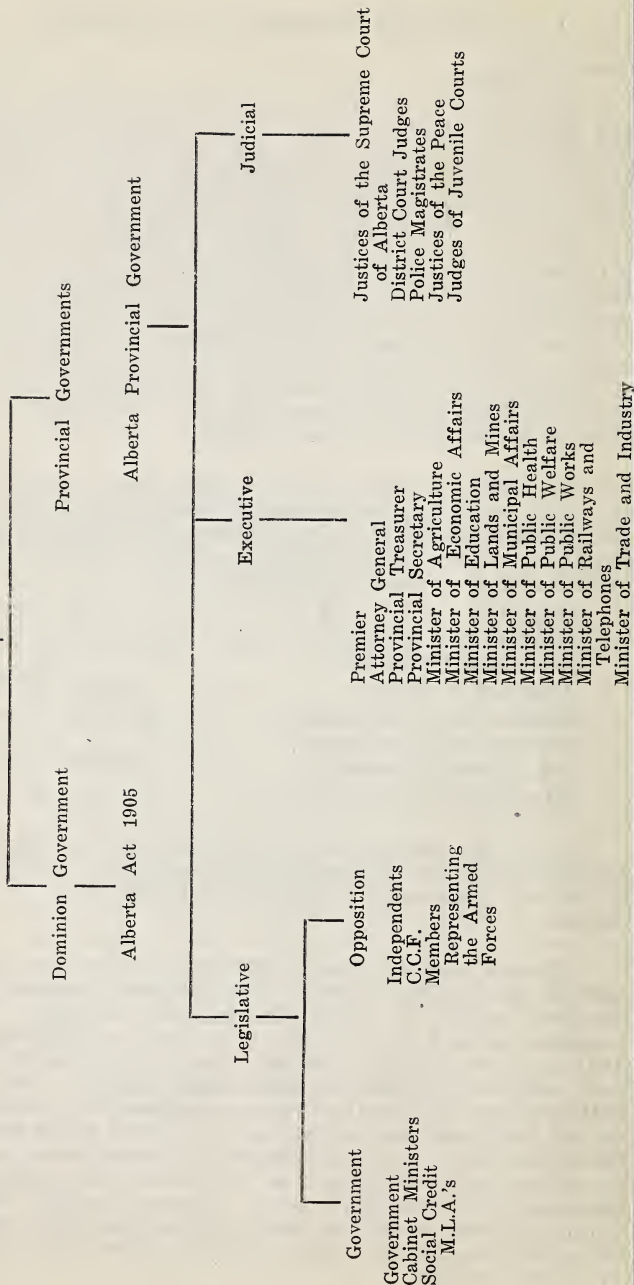
Premier	}	Dr. A. C. Rutherford
Minister of Education		
Provincial Treasurer		
Attorney General		Mr. C. W. Cross
Minister of Public Works		Mr. W. H. Cushing
Minister of Agriculture	}	Mr. W. T. Finlay
Provincial Secretary		
Minister Without Portfolio		Mr. L. G. DeVeber

Later that year an election was held and the Liberal party captured 22 of the 25 seats in the Legislative Assembly. The Rutherford government remained in power until the Premier resigned in 1910.

Alberta with an area of 255,285 square miles, had at its birth a population of about seventy-three thousand and an unknown wealth of undeveloped natural resources. By 1914, immigration had swollen the population to 373,000 and by 1946 to approximately 818,000. The young province has seen not only its population increased tenfold, but modern industrialized cities make their appearance, large towns spring up, oil fields and coal mines open up, good roads link up our towns and cities, landing grounds and aerodromes established at strategical points, a fine provincial university erected, churches and cathedrals built. Great material, social and cultural strides have been made during this short period and with these advances have come all the problems and complexities of modern society.

# PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

British Parliament—British North America Act—1867



Today our government is not the cabinet of five members with a small staff of perhaps one hundred civil servants: it has grown to meet the increasing demands of modern society.

## 1905

Premier.  
Minister of Education.  
Provincial Treasurer.  
Attorney General.  
Minister of Public Works.  
Minister of Agriculture.  
Minister without Portfolio.

## 1946

Premier.  
Provincial Treasurer.  
Attorney General.  
Minister of Education.  
Minister of Agriculture.  
Minister of Public Works.  
Minister of Railways and Telephones.  
Provincial Secretary.  
Minister of Economic Affairs.  
Minister of Municipal Affairs.  
Minister of Trade and Industry.  
Minister of Public Health.  
Minister of Public Welfare.  
Minister of Lands and Mines.

Cabinet of 5 members.  
Members of Legislative Assembly 25.  
Civil Servants (approx.) 100.

Cabinet of 9 members.  
Members of Legislative Assembly 60.  
Civil Servants (approx.) 4500.

## Electoral Divisions:

Our government is called a representative government because we govern ourselves by means of an elected representative whom we commonly refer to as our M.L.A. We elect a representative for a period of five years only, although the legislative assembly may be dissolved before the end of the five year term. At the end of the five years or following the dissolution, there must be another election, when the voters can either send the same member back to the legislative assembly as their representative, or if they are not satisfied they can elect another representative who is prepared to carry out their wishes. For the purpose of elections, the Province is divided into electoral divisions or constituencies, with as nearly as possible the same number of voters in each division. The size of the electoral division depends upon the density of the population. Cities like Edmonton and Calgary, each send five members, smaller cities such as Lethbridge, send one member and rural areas of varying sizes send one member to the legislative assembly.

Turn to page 83 where there is a list of the electoral divisions in Alberta, and the names of the members. Underline the name of your division and the name of your representative.

## Who are the Voters or Electors?

Every man or woman who is a British subject, who has reached the age of 19 years and has lived in Alberta for twelve months and in the electoral division for the two months preceding the date on which election proceedings begin, is entitled to vote in the provincial elections **unless** he or she is—



1. a judge of the supreme or district courts,
2. an Indian,
3. a person who has been disqualified by reason of corrupt practice,
4. a person in jail or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence.
5. a patient in a mental institute.

### **The People We Vote For:**

The candidates who seek our votes in a provincial election, must be 21 years old, British subjects and resident in Alberta. They usually belong to an organized political party such as Conservative, Liberal, Labour, Social Credit, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Communist, etc. Each party has its own ideas and methods of conducting the affairs of the Province, which are offered to the voters as the party platform.

Prior to the election, the political parties hold conventions in the electoral divisions at which candidates are nominated to stand for election to the legislative assembly. The name of the candidate thus chosen is written on a nomination form, signed by four or more responsible citizens and sent to the Returning Officer of the Constituency, ten days before election day, together with \$100, which is returned to the candidate if he is elected or receives at least 20% of the total number of first preference votes polled. Any four or more voters may nominate a candidate by signing before a Justice of the Peace or the Returning Officer a nomination form, with the consent of the candidate, and by depositing \$100. This deposit is required in order to dissuade those from seeking office who have little or no chance of being elected.

When the candidates have been nominated, the election campaign begins. The local newspapers, local political clubs and organizations all take a hand in broadcasting the platforms of the particular party they are interested in. In this political arena parties and candidates challenge each other as they lay their case before the public. The voter can tune in to political speeches, attend public meetings and read the newspapers and circulars. From these he should be able to find out what issues are at stake and judge the merits of each party and candidate. The intelligent voter is not duped by extravagant promises made by candidates who have neither the power nor the intention of carrying them out, nor is he flattered by the back-slapping and baby-kissing that is sometimes a part of the election campaign. Voting should be a purely intellectual process where one exercises one's power of judgment, and not an emotional process in which one gives way to feelings. While in the smaller details there will never be a unanimous opinion, all Albertans are one in their desire for an honest, democratic form of government.

### **Election Day in Alberta**

In The Alberta Election Act we can find the regulations

governing the provincial election. Six or seven weeks before election day the Lieutenant Governor passes an Order in Council which authorizes the election, names a returning officer for each division and sets the date for the nomination of candidates and the date of election day. The returning officer is placed in charge of all election proceedings in the electoral division. He sees that proclamations are posted, announcing the place and time fixed for the nomination of candidates, the time and place of polling day, the boundaries of each sub-division, the time when and place where the election results will be announced. He divides the constituency into subdivisions for the convenience of the voters and appoints an election clerk for each subdivision. In every subdivision two persons are appointed to make up a voters' list. These are called enumerators. Additions can be made to the list of voters right up until polling day.

At last the election day arrives. Polling stations have been set up in schools, empty stores, community halls, church basements, etc. Desks have been arranged at which the voter can mark his ballot privately (for we must remember that it is a secret ballot), and a ballot box strongly made and fitted with a lock and key provided. An election clerk is in charge. As each voter enters the polling place, his name is checked on the voters' list and he is given a ballot paper on which is printed in alphabetical order according to surnames, the names of the candidates, with their addresses and political affiliations. The voter must now find out how to mark the ballot paper. If a ballot paper is placed in the box incorrectly marked, then the vote is lost, for the ballot must be discarded. So the voter either studies the printed directions or asks the election clerk how to mark the ballot paper. In Edmonton and Calgary the voter places a figure 1 within the white space containing the name of the candidate who is his first choice. He may then put the figure against the name of the candidate who is his second choice and so on until he has filled up the ballot paper. The voter may, if he wishes, plump for one by putting the figure 1 against his choice and leaving the rest blank.

In electoral divisions other than those of Edmonton and Calgary, where one candidate has to be elected, the voter may use either the figure 1 or a cross or X to indicate his first choice, using the figures 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., to indicate other choices. This method of voting is called the single transferable vote. When the polling place closes, the count begins. The returning officer sorts out and adds up the first choices. If one of the candidates receives more than one half of the total of votes cast he is elected. Let us suppose a total of 8,060 people have voted in a division and Mr. Wilson receives 4,200 first choice votes, then he is duly elected. Or suppose Mr. Wilson receives 4,030 and the other candidates together receive a total of 4,030 first choice votes, then Mr. Wilson is elected. If no candidate gets a majority of first choice votes, then the candidate with the lowest number is excluded and his ballot papers are sorted according to the second choices. These figures are then added to those of the candidates still in the running. If there is still no candidate with the

## FORM OF BALLOT PAPER

BROWN, Joseph Thomas,  
of the Village of.....  
Liberal.

JOHNSON, Edward,  
of Township....., Range....., west of  
the....., Meridian, C.C.F.

SMITH, William,  
of the City of.....  
Social Credit.

WILSON, Louis,  
of the Post Office of.....  
Independent.



required majority, then the candidate with the lowest number of votes drops out and his ballot papers are sorted and next choices are added to those of the candidates remaining in the contest. This process is repeated until a candidate obtains a majority and is elected. (A full explanation of this method of counting votes is set out in the appendix on page 85).

Next day, election results appear in the local papers. Headlines proclaim the victory or defeat of the various political parties. Within a few days we read the complete list of successful candidates. Generally, one party has a larger number of elected candidates than the others. This party is said to have got in with a majority. In the 1944 election the Social Credit party gained a majority, winning 51 of the 57 seats in the legislative assembly.

## **HOW THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IS MADE UP**

### **Relations Between the Provincial and the Dominion Governments**

Although we are concerned only with the work of our provincial government in Alberta, we must bear in mind that each of the other eight provinces in Canada has a similar government and that there is a central, Dominion government at Ottawa. In Canada, then, we have two parliamentary institutions, the Dominion government and the Provincial government. The British North America Act, which was passed by the British Parliament in 1867, made Canada a Dominion giving her a federal system of government similar to that of the United States of America. Only so far as our governmental system is federal does it resemble the American system. In other respects it follows the British system of government. Under such a system, the function of government is carried on at two levels. The Dominion government, generally speaking, is authorized to look after state affairs which concern the country as a whole and the provincial government is concerned with the welfare of the province. The scope of each of these two governments is laid down in sections 91 and 92 of the B.N.A. Act. Canada is such a vast country that each province by its geographical position and climatic conditions has a diversity of economic problems which can only be solved locally. Then too there are social and cultural differences between various groups such as English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians which in a democratic country necessitates freedom in the management of local affairs. But Canada is no longer the pioneering country of 1867 when the B.N.A. Act was signed. She has become an industrialized country. Millions of acres of land have been broken and cultivated to produce grain, her natural resources have been developed and Canada is now contending for world markets. Her population has increased. Today, after playing an important and honourable role in two World Wars, Canada stands a young, vigorous nation, and is recognized as such by the great nations of the world. These great changes which

have taken place since 1867 were not anticipated in the B.N.A. Act. They have given rise to many perplexing problems which have been the subject of Dominion-Provincial conferences. For instance, during the economic depression which began in 1929 certain provinces which suffered most by the slump and were therefore in most need of social services to meet the distress caused by unemployment and low prices were the least able to provide these services. According to the provisions of the B.N.A. Act the provinces had the authority to supply social services and education, but only the Dominion had sufficient revenues to support these services.

## THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

### *Section 91*

**Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada** 91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

1. The Public Debt and Property:
2. The regulation of Trade and Commerce:
3. The raising of money by any mode or system of Taxation:
4. The borrowing of money on the Public Credit:
5. Postal Service:
6. The Census and Statistics:
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence:
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada:
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses and Sable Island:
10. Navigation and Shipping:
11. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of Marine Hospitals:
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries:
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign country, or between two Provinces:
14. Currency and Coinage:
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of Paper Money:
16. Savings Banks:
17. Weights and Measures:
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes:

19. Interest:
20. Legal Tender:
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency:
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery:
23. Copyrights:
24. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians:
25. Naturalization and Aliens:
26. Marriage and Divorce:
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters:
28. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries:
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

## THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

### *Section 92*

**Subjects of Exclusive Provincial Legislation** 92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the Classes of

Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:—

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor:
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes:
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province:
4. The establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, and the appointment and payment of Provincial Officers:
5. The management and sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province, and of the timber and wood thereon:
6. The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province:
7. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Provinces, other than Marine Hospitals:
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province:
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses, in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal purposes:
10. Local works and undertakings, other than such as are of the following classes:



- (a) Lines of Steam and other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other works and undertaking connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province:
  - (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country:
  - (c) Such works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces:
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects
  12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province:
  13. Property and civil rights in the Province:
  14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts:
  15. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this Section:
  16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

In 1937 the Dominion government appointed a Royal Commission, afterwards called the Rowell-Sirois Commission (Mr. Rowell and Mr. Sirois were the two leading men on the Commission), to investigate Dominion-Provincial relations. A very thorough survey of Canadian economy, covering two and a half years, was made, and a report with certain recommendations made to the Dominion government. Canada was involved in World War II by the time the report was presented and in her united national effort to win the war Dominion-Provincial relations became a minor concern. Now that the war is over and each province is concerned with its post-war problems, the question of Dominion-Provincial relations is once more in the limelight. Solutions must be found for these difficulties if we are to have an effective democratic government in Canada.

## **The Organization of Our Government**

The governing body of our Province has two branches:

1. The legislative, or law-making branch, which is made up of the elected representatives and the Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The Executive, or law-administering branch, which is composed of the Cabinet Ministers, who sit as the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant Governor.

## **The Lieutenant Governor**

The Lieutenant Governor is the representative of the King and is the formal head of the government. He is appointed by



the Dominion government for a term of five years. Although he is part of the legislative and the executive branches of our government, he takes no active part in our government but acts on the advice of his Executive Council. All orders in council must bear the signature of the Lieutenant Governor, because our laws are made in the name of the King, who bears the title—George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. The opening passage of any Alberta Act reads: "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:"

### **The Legislative Assembly**

The Legislative Assembly consists of the 60 elected representatives, (57 from the electoral divisions and three representatives of the forces). Their task is to make laws for the Province which embody the expressed will of the electors.

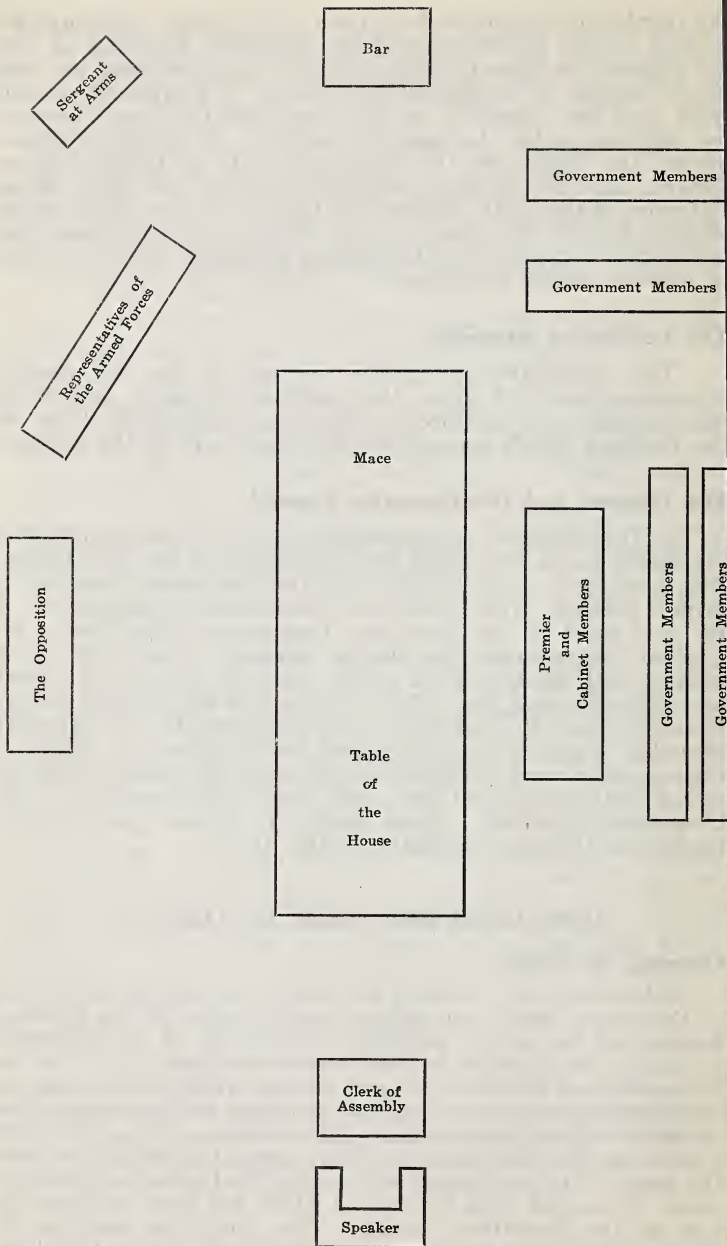
### **The Premier and His Executive Council**

At the conclusion of an election such as we have examined in the earlier pages, the leader of the party which has been elected with a majority, is called upon by the Lieutenant Governor to form a cabinet. This party leader becomes the Premier and is the real head of the Provincial Legislature. He chooses his Cabinet from amongst the elected members of his party, those with special administrative ability who are prepared to work harmoniously with him. The Premier and his Cabinet are the Executive Council. This Council is empowered by the legislative assembly to administer laws passed by this assembly. Much of this executive work is carried out by means of orders, which are called orders in council and must bear the signature of the Lieutenant Governor. These orders in council must always conform to the spirit and intent of the Act.

## **HOW LAWS ARE MADE IN ALBERTA**

### **Opening the House**

In the month of February each year, the parliament building in Edmonton, which was chosen as the capital of the Province because of its central position, is the scene of an impressive ceremony. A guard of honour composed of the C.O.T.C. of the University and members of local military units is drawn up outside of the building. The Lieutenant Governor arrives in state dress accompanied by high ranking military officers. The artillery fire a salute as the King's representative enters the building to open the session. In the legislative chamber the Lieutenant Governor reads the speech from the throne which has been prepared for him by the Executive Council. This speech summarizes the business which the government intends to lay before the House during the session. Having delivered his speech the Lieutenant



Seating Plan of the Alberta Legislative Assembly

Governor retires, leaving the Legislative Assembly to conduct the work in hand.

Let us glance for a moment at the Legislative Chamber. It is a lofty hall, surrounded on four sides by a gallery. At one end is a raised platform, on which is seated in a dignified position a man wearing a black gown. He is the Speaker and is here to enforce the rules of parliamentary procedure. All discussion is addressed to the Speaker. In front of the Speaker and in the centre of the Chamber is a long table. On this table is the mace, which is the symbol of authority of the Legislative Assembly. The Sergeant-at-Arms carries the mace before the Speaker when he enters the Chamber, setting it on the table while the House is in session and removing it when the Speaker leaves the Chamber. Chairs and desks line the two sides of the Chamber. Those on the Speaker's right are occupied by the Cabinet and its supporters, who are called the Government, while those on the left are members who belong to other parties and are called the Opposition. (See seating plan).

### **Procedure**

Having listened to the speech from the throne, the members are formed into standing committees for the duration of the session. These committees each deal with a particular subject such as Public Accounts, Agriculture, Municipal Law, Private Bills, etc. Then follows a debate on the speech from the throne.

The main business of the session centres around:—

1. The debate on the speech from the throne.
2. The budget speech delivered by the Provincial Treasurer, which involves the discussion of estimates for public works and services which the government intends to carry out during the year.
3. The reports from each of the Departments given by the respective ministers during either the above debate or the budget speech.
4. The introduction of Bills which must pass through three readings before they are accepted and become law. This work is usually done by the committee of the whole House. The Speaker, having left the chair, the rules of parliamentary procedure are set aside and the bills are discussed clause by clause.

The public may at all times while the House is in session, sit in the Public Gallery of the Chamber and listen to the business under discussion.

### **The Cabinet—Department Heads**

The executive branch of our government is divided into 13 Departments. These 13 Departments are directed by nine ministers (see chart). The size of the Cabinet varies according to the wishes of the Premier. Sometimes the Cabinet contains members who have not been assigned to any particular Department but are employed on general duties. These are called Ministers without Portfolio. Unlike the other members of the

# DUTIES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Function:

## LEGISLATIVE

Making the Laws.

Officials:

Lieutenant-Governor  
Legislative Assembly



## EXECUTIVE

Carrying out the Laws.

Lieutenant-Governor  
Premier—Cabinet  
Civil Service

## JUDICIAL

Interpreting the Law.

Justices.  
Sheriffs.  
Police Magistrates.  
Justices of the Peace.  
Judges of Juvenile Courts.

Duties:

1. Passes public and private laws by a majority vote.
2. Imposes taxes and licenses within its power, and votes money for public works and services.
3. Forms Committees to discuss matters of Provincial interest.

1. Premier appoints heads of departments.

2. Each Minister through the offices of his department puts into practice Laws passed by the Legislative Assembly.

3. Departments collect taxes, licence fees, etc., levied by the Legislative Assembly.

4. Ministers prepare new Bills and amend Acts for the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

5. As Executive Council, the Cabinet carries on the work of the Government by means of Orders signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. These are called Orders-in-Council.

6. Ministers or Deputies appoint officials to carry out the work of the Department.

1. Try criminal and civil cases in the Alberta Courts.

2. Deal with disputes over assessments or taxation.

3. Conduct Corner's Courts.

4. Set up Boards of Arbitration.

5. Conduct Juvenile Courts.



legislative Assembly who appear at the capital only for the duration of the session which usually lasts eight weeks, these Ministers are occupied the year round in their Departments or when meeting in a body as the Executive Council.

Each Department was brought into being by an Act which defines the duties and responsibilities of the Minister of the Department. We must note here that all laws when passed are assigned to a particular Department for administration. For example, all Acts concerning education are assigned to the Department of Education for administration. Let us suppose that a law was passed making the school-leaving age sixteen years. This would be an amendment to our School Attendance Act and the Minister of Education would be responsible through his Department for the enforcement of this new law.

The Cabinet is essentially a flexible organization. It changes to meet the requirements of the times. New Departments are created to serve new conditions and old ones no longer needed are abolished. A good example of this sort of thing is to be found in our Dominion Cabinet during the past war period when special war-time departments were set up to look after newly created governmental duties.

## The Civil Service

There is a certain uniformity in the organization of the Departments. Every one is headed by a Minister who assumes the title of the Honourable. He is, as we have seen, appointed by the Premier and can be dismissed by him. He remains in office, then, only as long as his party is in power or until the Premier sees fit to replace him. In other words there is always a change of Ministry whenever a different party gets into power.

The Departments are divided into branches, divisions or commissions, each concerned with one particular aspect of the work of the Department. Every Department has a **permanent** staff of officials, experts, accountants and clerks who work under the Ministers. This body of permanent government employees is called the Civil Service. The chief permanent official is called the Deputy Minister and must be an expert and prominent man in his particular field. Thus our Deputy Minister of Education is a well-trained, experienced teacher and educationist who understands the educational needs of Alberta's students. Our Deputy Minister of Public Health is a doctor with many years of experience in Public Health services. The experts in each Department, we shall meet as we examine the Departments one by one. The hiring of civil servants is done through the office of the Civil Service Commissioner. He receives and files all applications, checks the qualifications of technicians and professionally trained men, grades and classifies certain employees, and generally looks after the efficiency and welfare of the civil servants.

# HOW LAWS ARE ADMINISTERED IN ALBERTA

## The Departments of Government

### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Living as we do in an agricultural province which pours millions of bushels of grain into world markets, and produces millions of pounds of meat and other animal products, every Albertan is either directly or indirectly concerned with agriculture. A large percentage of our Provincial income is derived from farming. Our Department of Agriculture is one of the oldest departments. It was established in 1905 when the Province was created. The object of the Department is to direct the agricultural industry of the Province. Its main function is to utilize the soil and other resources so that the people shall enjoy the highest standard of living. This is done through the various branches of the Department. Each branch employs experts who offer scientific and practical advice, give demonstrations, carry on some experimental work and conduct practical work on farms.

The **chief officials** directing the work of this department are  
Minister of Agriculture.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Director of  
Agricultural Extension.

Field Crops Commissioner.

Live Stock Commissioner.

Provincial Veterinarian.

Provincial Apiarist.

Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture.

Supervisor of Junior Activities.

Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds.

Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion.

Superintendent, Horticultural Station, Brooks.

Poultry Commissioner.

Dairy Commissioner.

We will now inspect closely the work of each Branch of the Department.

#### The Field Crops Branch

This branch is concerned with a wide variety of factors which influence the production of farmers' crops:—

- the use of soil and soil conservation;
- suitability of crop;
- seed;
- weed control;
- crop diseases;
- farm planning.

Demonstration plots have been laid out in various parts of

the Province by this Branch to arouse interest in soil conservation and to demonstrate practical methods of weed control. Some plots show proper tillage practices, others illustrate the use of forage crops and competitive crops in weed control. During recent years this Branch has done a great deal to encourage the production of a number of minor crops, such as peas, beans, forage crop seeds, vegetable seeds, etc. Only good seed will produce good crops. By making available to farmers carefully selected seed stocks, this Branch has encouraged the use of registered and certified seed. The growing of certified seed has been aided by the introduction of better methods of cleaning, grading, packing, and marketing. Weed control is dealt with by a field staff of supervisors and weed inspectors who give advice to farmers on the best methods of destroying weeds.

Pests such as grasshoppers, wheat stem sawflies, wireworms, cutworms, and Colorado potato beetles, take a heavy toll of the farmers' crops in Alberta every year. The control of these pests is also the task of the Field Crops Branch. By inspections, distribution of bait, proper cultural practices and quarantine, the Department tries to keep pests under control. Grasshoppers are an annual menace in certain parts of southern Alberta. The following figures show the extent and the beneficial results of pest control conducted by the Department in 1944:

Acres of land in area.....	8,500,000
Acres of crop land menaced.....	295,000
Number of stations operated.....	26
Bushels of poisoned bait spread.....	84,000
Number of farmers receiving bait.....	1,022
Estimated acres of crop destroyed.....	11,000
Estimated acres of crop saved.....	80,000

The growing demand for information on planning and planting the home grounds has induced the Department to establish a service for Farmstead Planning. Farmers wishing to avail themselves to this service may submit certain information on a rough plan of the farm, showing location of the well, highway and so forth. With this information plans may be suggested for the farmer to follow in laying out his farmstead and planting his windbreaks, trees, orchards and so forth.

### **Live Stock Branch**

The Live Stock Branch deals with all matters relating to the raising and production of live stock in the Province. Through a number of policies or departmental schemes, which provide assistance to farmers, efforts are made to induce farmers to use better live stock on their farms. Through the Live Stock Feeder Associations, assistance is given to feeders of live stock to obtain cattle and sheep which may be fed, fattened and marketed. The Live Stock Branch supervises The Stock Inspection Act and The Brand Act. These Acts are designed to protect the producers of live stock from those who might attempt to dispose of other persons' live stock in their own name. In order to protect the



public from the possibility of contracting tuberculosis from infected animals, a T.B. Restricted Area Plan is operated in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

### **The Dairy Branch**

The Dairy Branch is concerned with all phases of the production and marketing of dairy products. Dairy Branch inspectors visit dairy factories and milk distributing plants, check shipments of cream and test samples of milk. They also give instruction on improved manufacturing methods and sanitation to factory workers. Other services of this branch are the cow testing and herd recording service, under which the owners of milk cows may determine the average production of each individual cow. The Dairy Branch runs a laboratory where samples of dairy products and water are analyzed and tested. The Frozen Food Locker Act which provides for licensing and control of cold storage locker plants is administered by the Dairy Branch.

### **The Poultry Branch**

In 1944 the poultry industry in Alberta accounted for the production of approximately eighteen million dollars worth of poultry and poultry products. The Poultry Branch is vitally interested in the production of high quality eggs and poultry products and its work is devoted to giving farmers assistance in raising poultry and producing poultry products which will obtain the highest grades on the market.

### **Extension Service**

The function of the Agricultural Extension Service is to carry information to the farmers and their wives and to encourage the adoption of this information in improving practices in farming and home making. This is done through a system of District Agriculturists and Home Economists, trained workers in Agriculture and Home Economics, who serve farmers in their district and give as much information as possible to the rural home makers and their families. Besides this field service, much extension work is done through the distribution of publications, demonstrations, radio talks, films, short courses and meetings.

In 1944, nearly two hundred thousand bulletins, leaflets, circulars and plans were distributed to farmers. These cover a wide variety of agricultural subjects. The Women's Extension Service through the District Home Economists carries out an active programme designed to promote a fuller and happier life by aiding home makers in meeting their many problems. At the present time there are about thirty District Agriculturists and eight District Home Economists. Besides giving assistance to the farmers and home makers, these workers encourage the formation of Junior Clubs through which it is hoped farm young people may be given valuable instruction in preparation for their lives on the farms.



### **Provincial Veterinarian**

The Provincial Veterinarian carries out the following duties:

1. Assistance to farmers living in districts in which no veterinarian is located.
  2. Prevention and control of live stock diseases which do not come under The Animal Contagious Diseases Act of the Dominion Government.
  3. Supervision of the health of live stock at all Provincial Government institutions.
  4. Education work relating to diseases of live stock.
  5. Carrying out the provisions of The Stallion Enrolment Act.
- By immunization and inspection, this Branch of the Department combats many diseases from which live stock suffers. The work is important not only to farmers but to all consumers of meat, milk and other animal products, since the health of these animals has a direct bearing on the health of the people.

### **Pathologist Laboratory**

Animal pathologists employed by the Department of Agriculture investigate and assist as far as possible in the control of animal diseases. From this laboratory vaccines which are used to inoculated farm stock in order to prevent the spread of disease, are distributed to farmers.

### **The Provincial Apiarist**

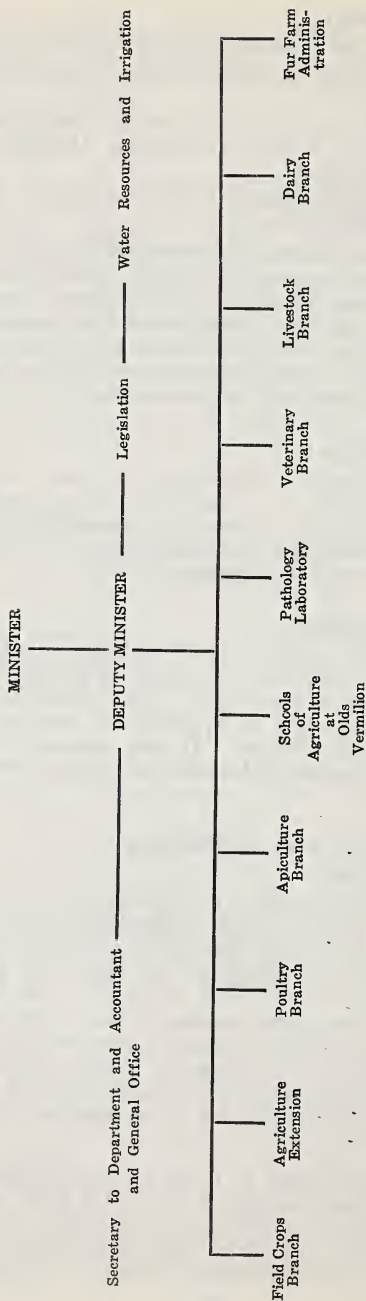
The Provincial Apiarist, or "bee man," promotes one of Alberta's growing industries. In 1944 a record honey crop of 5,130,000 pounds was harvested. This Branch is concerned mainly with the inspection of apiaries for the presence of Foul Brood and other bee diseases. It also carries on an extensive programme of education and sends out information of value to the beekeepers.

### **The Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics**

The Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Economics at Olds and Vermilion (the latter re-opened in 1945, having been closed since 1941 as a war-time measure), were established by the Department of Agriculture in 1913 to give practical instruction to the farm youth of Alberta. The regular course covers a period of two terms, each of about six months, the term opening the middle of October and closing early in April. There is accommodation in the dormitory for approximately two hundred students at each school. The erection of a third school to meet the growing demand for these courses of study, is now under consideration.

A well equipped farm is operated in connection with each school. The live stock includes some of the more popular breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine and this stock is used for class work by the students. The minimum requirements for admission to these schools are that the student must be sixteen years old, able

# ORGANIZATION CHART—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



to read and write and to produce a certificate of good health. There are no tuition fees for Alberta students, but the approximate yearly cost to the student is:

Board and room (approximately).....	\$ 155.00
Fees .....	16.00
Books (approximately) .....	12.00
Sewing Materials (Home Economics students only) .....	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 198.00

The object of the course in Agriculture is to equip those who take it with the practical farm knowledge necessary to meet farm problems successfully. Special emphasis is laid on the work of Animal Husbandry, Field Husbandry, and Farm Mechanics, including Blacksmithing and Carpentry. The instruction in Agricultural Physics, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Farm Management, Bookkeeping and Mathematics is handled so as to develop a practical application of these in farm operation. The course in English is designed to give a grounding in the fundamentals of correct English, both written and oral. All students attend the Public Speaking class where they learn how to speak before a public gathering. Entomology and Botany are taught to familiarize the students with insects and weed pests and the best means of controlling them.

The course in Home Economics is planned primarily for those who intend to become home makers, the most important vocation for women. The course covers a period of two sessions, each of approximately six months. It is planned so that even if a student can only take one term, the work covered will be of practical value in the home. The second year's work is a continuation of that taken in the first, with special emphasis on Dietetics, Home Furnishings and Clothing Design. While emphasis is naturally placed on Cooking, Sewing, Household Administration, Home Nursing, and Laundry some attention is also given to Horticulture, Poultry and Dairying, as information along these lines is of particular value to those making homes on farms. Classes in English, Rural Sociology, Mathematics, Chemistry and Manual Training are also included.

### Junior Clubs

The Department of Agriculture conducts a Junior Club Programme which is affiliated with the National Council of Boys' and Girls' Clubs and so with the Clubs in other provinces. The main purpose of the Junior Clubs is to teach young farmers and home makers proper methods of farming and home making. Boys and girls learn by doing. Clubs are directed by District Agriculturists and District Home Economists. The Junior Farm and Home Club Programme includes such projects as beef feeding clubs, dairy calf clubs, swine clubs, poultry clubs, crop clubs, garden clubs and a number of home economic clubs. At the conclusion of each year's activities there are provincial

judging contests and in the fall of each year, teams are chosen from five projects to represent Alberta in the National Judging Contests held in Toronto.

### **The Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks**

The work of the Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks is directed chiefly towards the improving and testing of fruit varieties for the prairie, the further development of demonstration orchards throughout the Province, fruit and vegetable processing, and the production of vegetable seeds. The experimental work carried out at Brooks will greatly assist the gardener in Alberta who is discovering each year the greater possibilities of this popular pastime.

### **The Water Resources and Irrigation Branch Controls All Surface Water**

All projects involving drainage, water storage, the construction of canals for irrigation, and dams for generating power, must be sanctioned by the Water Resources Board. There are thirteen irrigation projects in southern Alberta which divert the water from the Old Man, St. Mary's, Belly and Bow rivers, on to 600,000 acres of land. The greater part of the Province of Alberta receives its electrical power supply from the four hydro-power stations of Kananaskis, Horseshoe, Ghost and Cascade on the Bow river. Surveys have been made for further developments, notably the St. Mary and Milk river irrigation project which when completed will render productive another 350,000 acres of land.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Department of the Attorney General is concerned with the legal aspects of government and with all matters in connection with the administration of justice in the Province within the powers or jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly of the Government of the Province. The branches into which the work of the Department is divided are shown on the organization chart for the Department. The chief officials responsible for the legal and administrative responsibilities of the Department are:—

Attorney General.

Deputy Attorney General and Collector of Succession Duties.

Solicitor and Legislative Counsel.

Solicitors.

Secretary to the Department.

Official Guardian and Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent.

Public Administrator, Edmonton.

Public Administrator, Calgary.

Deputy Registrar, Lands Titles Office, Edmonton.

Registrar, Lands Titles Office, Calgary.

Chief Coroner.

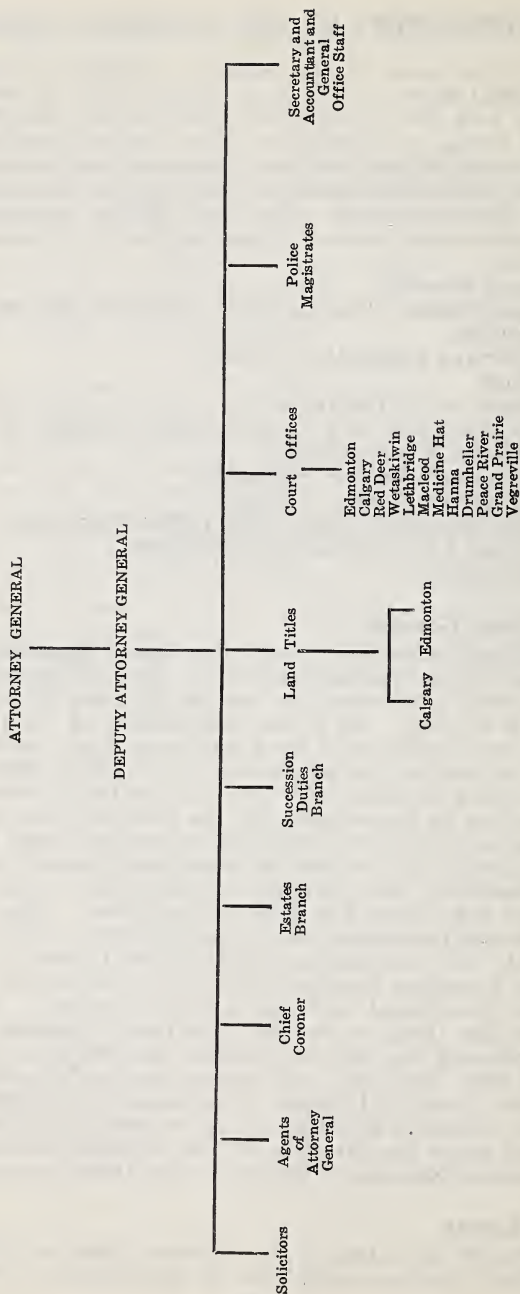
### The Attorney General

The word "attorney" means one legally appointed to act for another. The Attorney General is a legal officer of the state who has been empowered to act in all cases in which the Province is a party. He is the legal advisor of the Lieutenant Governor and the heads of the government departments, and is required to see that the administration of public affairs in the Province is in accordance with law. He has the superintendence of all matters in connection with the administration of justice in the Province within the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly and is required to advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of that Assembly, and generally to advise the Crown upon all matters of law referred to him by the Crown. The Attorney General is also responsible for the administration of The Alberta Police Act. The policing of some cities and towns is done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by arrangement with the Dominion Government and the Attorney General. By agreement with the Dominion in 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police undertook the duty of policing the Province of Alberta and took over the duties and service previously performed by the Alberta Provincial Police. The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in carrying out the agreement, acts under the direction of the Attorney General, except where Federal Statutes or Federal Police Duties are concerned.

### Alberta Courts

Although all judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta and the District Courts are appointed by the Dominion Government,

# ORGANIZATION CHART FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



he maintenance of the provincial courts and administration of justice in the Province, the arrangements for court sittings and the collection of fines, is the responsibility of the Attorney General's Department, so too is the appointment of sheriffs, justices of the peace, coroners, commissioners for oaths, and the regulation of the work of court reporters. Alberta is divided into ten judicial districts and two sub-judicial districts (see organization chart), where regular sittings of Supreme and District Courts are arranged for by the Department.

### **The Official Guardian and Administrator of Estates**

This official administers and looks after the estates of persons who are deceased, missing, insane, serving a term of imprisonment or who for any other reason are incapable of looking after their own affairs. He must be served with notices of every application made to the court with respect to the property of the estate of an infant, and under certain circumstances he may act as guardian or custodian of the infant's estate.

### **The Public Administrator**

When any person dies and his lands, personal estates and effects have not been taken possession of by his executor or next-of-kin, it is the duty of the Public Administrator to take possession of the lands and personal effects and estates of such deceased person, and in the absence of an application for probate or administration by a person properly entitled, may himself act as administrator for such estates.

### **Succession Duty Branch**

An inheritance tax, called succession duties, may be required to be paid by those who benefit from the estate of a deceased person. Until 1941, this tax was imposed only by the Province; now as a war-time measure, both the Dominion and Provincial governments are in the field and require the filing of succession duty forms by the executor or administrator of an estate. Succession duties are an important source of revenue to the Province.

### **Land Titles Office**

The Torrens System has been in force in the Territories since January, 1887, and has continued in force in the Province of Alberta. A certificate of title is issued to the owner, which is binding upon all persons, including the Crown, declaring that the owner is entitled to the estate mentioned in the certificate in the lands therein described subject to the liens, incumbrances, and interests mentioned on the certificate. The certificate is conclusive evidence. Whenever any dealing takes place in regard to the land the certificate must be produced, and a memorial of the dealing endorsed upon the certificate. No instrument is of any effect until registered, and cannot be registered without the production of the certificate. Provision is made in the Act for the filing of Caveats protecting certain interests in land.

## COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1. **The Supreme Court of Alberta**
  - (a) Appellate Division. This court hears appeals from other Alberta courts and from (b).
  - (b) Trial Division. Sittings in this division are held at specified points at least twice a year, for the trial of important cases, both civil and criminal.
2. **District Courts**

These courts try lesser cases, both civil and criminal, such as debts or claims for damages not exceeding \$600.00, and have jurisdiction in all non-contentious probate or administration matters.
3. **Special Courts**

These deal with bankruptcy cases, disputes over assessments or taxation, cases involving corruption or improper procedure in elections, etc.
4. **Magistrates' and Justices' Courts**

These courts try persons accused of minor offences, petty thefts, traffic violations or violations of other Provincial Statutes. They also give a preliminary hearing to persons accused of major crimes, and if there is sufficient evidence send them for trial to a higher court; and concurrent with the regular civil courts have jurisdiction in questions of wage claims not exceeding two months, unlawful dismissal or unlawful leaving of employment. Magistrates have jurisdiction in small debt actions where the amount involved does not exceed \$100.00.
5. **Coroner's Courts**

These conduct "inquests" to investigate cases of death where the cause or the responsibility is uncertain.
6. **Administrative Boards**

These include such Dominion boards as the Board of Transportation and the War-time Prices and Trade Board, and such Provincial boards as the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. They are not courts, properly speaking, but have power to settle a wide range of cases having to do with their spheres of authority.
7. **Boards of Arbitration**

These attempt to reach settlements by compromise and arbitration, and their decision may by agreement exclude any reference or appeal to the ordinary courts.
8. **Military Courts and Boards of Inquiry**

These are conducted by the military authorities and deal with cases involving breaches of army discipline.
9. **Juvenile Courts**

When these courts are set up, they have a special jurisdiction under Dominion Statute (The Juvenile Delinquents Act) and Provincial Statutes (The Child Welfare Act and The Juvenile Offenders Act).



## THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

At the regular session of the Legislative Assembly in 1945, a new Department of Government was authorized. Named "The Department of Economic Affairs," its functions under the Act were set as follows:—

"... to further and encourage orderly economic, cultural and social development for the betterment of the people of the Province in accordance with the principles and requirements of a democracy, and to assist in and advance the proper rehabilitation of men and women returning to the Province from the Armed Services of Canada and from war industries . . ."

The new Department got under way in June of 1945, with Hon. Alfred J. Hooke, Provincial Secretary, assuming this additional responsibility. Mr. L. D. Byrne was named Deputy Minister and, over a period of time, a competent and experienced staff was engaged. Primarily the Department of Economic Affairs was established as a co-ordinating agency for all Departments of Government which had been interested in this work. In addition it has been made responsible for certain specific functions.

The new Department was charged with initiating proposals for the development of the Provincial economy. At the present time the Department consists of six branches, each with its own particular phase of the work. They are:—

- Housing;
- Technical Development;
- Cultural Activities;
- Publicity and Tourist;
- Social Credit Board;
- Government Insurance Office.

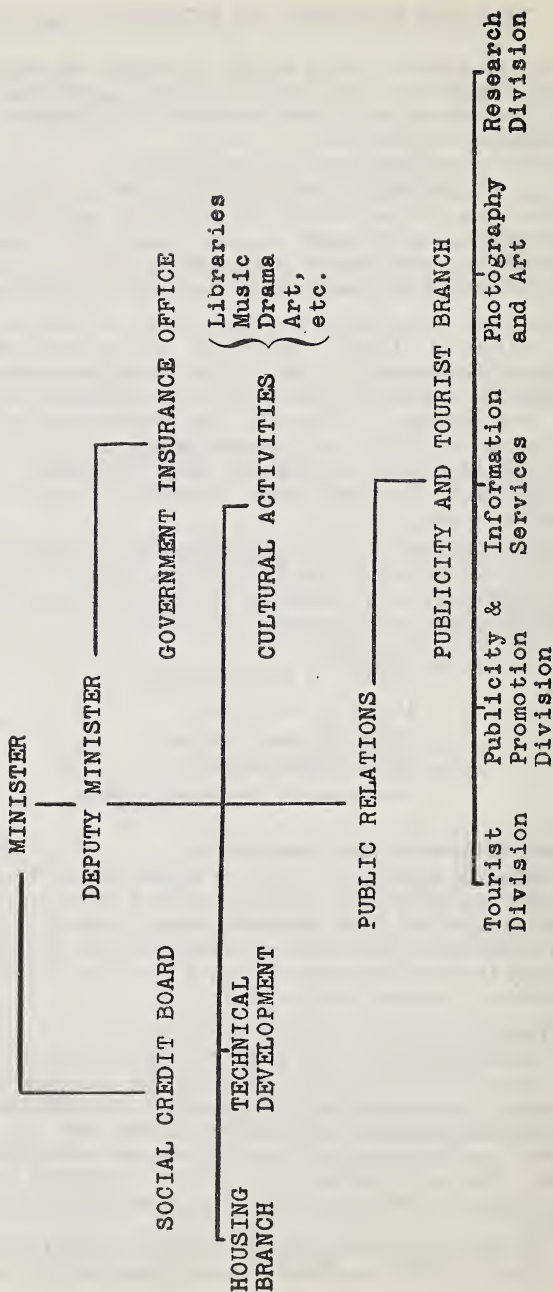
### Responsibilities of the Department

**Rehabilitation** of the men and women of the Armed Services has very properly been assumed by the Federal Government, but it is plain that there are many ways in which this vital work can be assisted. This was one of the first responsibilities undertaken by the new Department, and it is still receiving the special attention of departmental officials.

**Housing** is closely related to the problem of rehabilitation. The housing problem facing the people of Alberta and Canada was never more desperate, requiring the speediest action from all possible sources. To help meet the situation the Provincial Government advanced one million dollars for the acquisition, removal and reconstruction of housing units from Dawson Creek. This undertaking is now all but completed, and for a low rental many veterans are enjoying attractive and comfortable homes.

There is one basic solution to the national housing crisis, and that is a real **national** housing programme under which

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



the cost of homes will be heavily subsidized by the Federal Government. However, until this policy is adopted there is little that can be done other than to remove the existing obstacles to home building by making available materials and exploring alternative methods of financing home building projects.

## **Land Settlement**

The Provincial Land Settlement plan for veterans was introduced to supplement the Federal Veterans Land Settlement Scheme. Agreement was reached with a firm of United States contractors to clear and break an initial 100,000 acres of selected Crown lands. A half-section of land is available under lease to the Alberta veteran to which he is given clear title in ten years. Payment is made on a basis of one-third of the crop for seven years, which discharges all costs and taxes, with the provision, that in any year the veteran fails to harvest five bushels per acre, the payment for that year is cancelled. Up to the present, the United States firm has failed to carry out its part of the agreement.

The Department has made a survey of the possibilities for IRRIGATION in southern Alberta. The importance of such development cannot be exaggerated. As a direct result of irrigation projects which can be readily undertaken, about 76,000 additional acres would be made available for farming in Alberta. A possible 10,000 farm homes would result, thus increasing the rural population by approximately 50,000 people. Farm machinery to the extent of \$20,000,000 would be needed, together with more millions of dollars being spent yearly for the purchase and transportation of household and farm needs. The Department of Economic Affairs is doing all in its power to foster this tremendous development.

## **Technical Development**

The Department is co-operating with the Industrial Development Board as set up under the Department of Trade and Industry. A Technical Development branch has been established under the direction of an engineer of life-long experience, and the duty of the branch is to solve technical problems relating to industries coming to Alberta, as well as to investigate the opportunities for new industries in the Province.

**Cultural Development** is no longer being left to fend for itself. The Provincial Government believes that opportunities for artistic expression and cultural appreciation should be provided and encouraged. To this end autonomous boards are being set up by the Department of Economic Affairs to encourage the development of libraries, music, art and drama, in both rural and urban districts. It is planned to carry out this programme by means of radio, motion pictures, schools, festivals and so forth. More specifically it is hoped that better library facilities will be provided for rural areas, local talent trained and

encouraged, and each community given a chance to enjoy whatever form of cultural activity it favours for the enrichment of the lives of its members.

### **Publicity and Tourist Branch:**

For greater efficiency and because of its closer relationship to the new Department, the old Publicity and Travel Bureau was transferred to the Department of Economic Affairs where it became the Publicity and Tourist Branch. The responsibility of this office is to tell the world about Alberta . . . to "sell" Alberta to those who may know little of our Province. This too is a co-ordinating office in that it handles publicity and advertising for all other Departments of the Government. The promotion of Alberta's industries and her natural resources, technical research, the preparation and distribution of leaflets and booklets about Alberta, the encouragement of Alberta's tourist industry, the relations and contact with the press, all come within the scope of this branch. To assist in the work of publicity and tourist information, the Department maintains well equipped PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART service.

### **Social Credit Board**

The Social Credit Board was established by the Legislative Assembly in 1939, and it is primarily a public information service dealing with economic questions. It was previously attached to the Department of Trade and Industry and it was brought into the Department of Economic Affairs at the last session of the Legislature.

### **Insurance Office**

The Alberta Government Insurance Office has been brought under the direction of the Department of Economic Affairs from the Department of the Provincial Secretary. While the Insurance Office manages its own separate funds and accounts it is subject to the general supervision of the Department of Economic Affairs.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education was created in 1905, when Alberta became a province. The premier himself was the first Minister of Education. In those pioneering days the little red school house took care of most of our school instruction. Since those times Alberta has developed a modern, progressive educational system which is capable of meeting the educational requirements of our youth from the primary grade to post-graduate university work. Education has assumed a position of great importance in the Province, and the public is willing to spend large sums of money to build and maintain our schools and colleges because they realize that democracy can thrive and succeed only amongst people who understand the full responsibilities of citizenship. The Department of Education has grown to meet the demands of our advanced educational system. The **chief officials** are:—

Minister of Education;  
Deputy Minister of Education;  
Chief Superintendent of Schools;  
Director of Curriculum;  
Associate Director of Curriculum;  
Director of School Administration;  
Secretary to Department;  
Registrar;  
Manager, School-Book Branch.

The essential work of the Department is:—

1. To determine and shape the course of education in the Province in keeping with government policy.
2. To supervise school work.
3. Generally to administer The School Act and other Acts which govern education in Alberta.

### General Regulations

The Minister of Education, with an advisory staff of educationists and teachers, designs the general framework of education in Alberta, and determines how much the Provincial Government must contribute towards the cost of education in Alberta. These regulations, when approved by the Legislative Assembly, take the form of The School Act, The School Taxation Act, The School Grants Act and The School Attendance Act. From time to time amendments are made to these Acts. These regulations also take the form of instructions to teachers and pupils regarding the details of school work.

### The Programme of Studies

No builder attempts to build without a plan; no general goes into battle without a plan, carefully worked out to the smallest detail; our educational system needs the same careful planning. The programmes of studies, compiled by the Director of

Curriculum—the word curriculum means a prescribed course of study—lays down for the guidance of pupil and teacher the general directions governing the school work. Here we find listed the subjects taught in each grade, and the aims and objectives of each course; lists of text books and bulletins carefully chosen to give the maximum assistance to pupil and teacher; regulations concerning pupil registration, promotion, certification and examinations.

### **Examinations Branch**

Examinations Boards with working committees set our school examinations and appoint sub-examiners to mark the examination papers. The Examinations Branch, under the Registrar, working with these Boards is responsible for the printing, distribution and collection of examination papers and the recording of marks. The school credits of all high school pupils are filed with this Branch which issues the school diplomas.

### **Educational Aids**

The Audio-Visual Branch has built up a large stock of sound films, silent films, filmstrips, lantern slides, and pictures on a wide variety of educational topics. These are available for use in the classroom free, except for transportation charges, to any School Division or District Board on application. An Audio-Visual Aids Manual for Alberta Schools published by this Branch lists the films, slides, etc., which are available for those schools equipped to use these visual aids.

### **Radio**

The Department of Education is represented on the National Advisory Council of School Broadcasting which sponsors a nation-wide programme for students of all ages. Students in classrooms provided with radio reception can listen to these lessons. The Department of Education presents a series of school broadcasts for students attending school and for students enrolled with the Correspondence School Branch. The programme is obtainable from the Department.

### **The School Book Branch**

This huge book-shop is operated by the Department for the benefit of Alberta's pupils and teachers. The School-Book Branch is a central agency for all school books coming into the Province. The manager publishes a price list annually which standardizes the price of school books throughout the Province. These prices are set as low as operating costs will allow. The School-Book Branch does not aim to produce revenue for the Province; its aim is to give an economical and efficient service to the public.

### **Educational Services**

The Education of Deaf and Blind Children.

The Secretary of the Department makes all the necessary arrangements for the education of our deaf and blind children.

Since there are no schools for the deaf and blind in Alberta, these children are sent chiefly, at the expense of the Province, to special schools in other parts of Canada where they receive training which enables them to enjoy a fuller and more useful life in spite of their affliction.

### **Canadian Vocation Training**

Our returned men receive training in many trades under the Canadian Vocation Training scheme. The Dominion Government bears the cost of this technical training and dictates the policy, but trade standards conform to those laid down by our Provincial Industrial Acts. Under this same scheme pre-matriculation schools are operated to enable veterans to finish their high school education and attain a matriculation standing in as short a time as possible. The examinations are set by the Department which also generally supervises the operation of these schools.

### **The Correspondence School Branch**

The Correspondence School renders a valuable service to students who, for various reasons, are not able to attend school. Courses in grades one to twelve are offered through the mail by this school. A glance at the enrolment figures for 1944, give us an idea of the importance of this work.

Enrolment for Elementary Section .....	4,198
Enrolment for Intermediate Section .....	692
Enrolment for High School Section .....	2,526

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Total number of students enrolled.....	7,416
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Teacher shortage was responsible for the large number of elementary school students. Pupils enrolled in these courses receive by mail, lesson books and text books. When the pupil has completed a lesson, he returns it to the correspondence school, which employs a large staff of teachers to mark lessons, answer pupils' questions and make helpful suggestions.

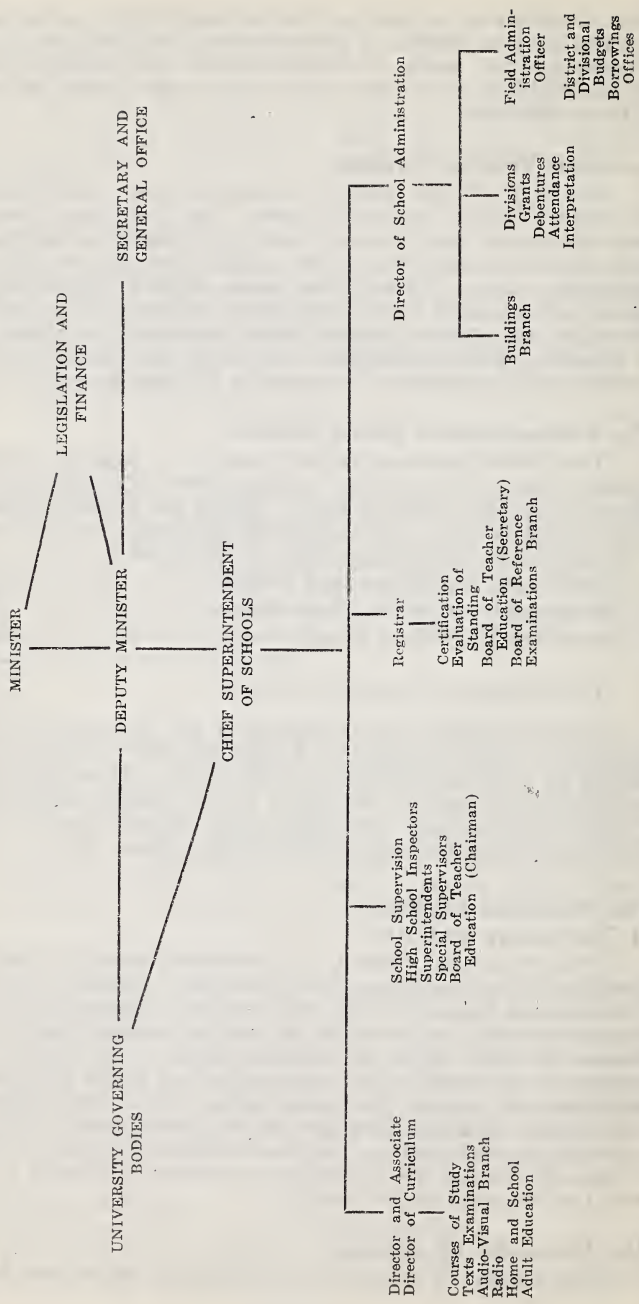
### **The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art**

This Provincial Technical School in Calgary is under the direction of the Department of Education. Students of 16 years or over, both boys and girls, may receive a thorough training in numerous trades and crafts at the day or evening classes; certain courses are also given by correspondence. The length of the courses range from a few months to two years and relatively small fees are charged for these courses. The school begins early in September and concludes towards the end of June. All students interested in technical training can obtain information about the courses offered and the regulations governing admission to classes from the Principal of the Institute.

### **The University of Alberta**

The University has its own governing bodies, the Board of

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION





Governors and the Senate, which direct the affairs of the University. The Deputy Minister of Education is a member of the Board of Governors and the Chief Superintendent of Schools is a member of the Senate.

### **School Supervision**

Under the Chief Superintendent of Schools is a staff of High School Inspectors, Supervisors of Special Subjects and Superintendents of School Divisions who visit the schools in the Province as representatives of the Department of Education. Their work is to see that high standards of instruction and education are maintained and that the general regulations for the administration of schools are carried out. They are concerned not only with every phase of classroom work as it affects pupil and teacher, but also with school equipment, buildings, finances, etc., and are qualified to advise school trustees on all matters concerning the conduct and improvement of schools.

The four High School Inspectors supervise instruction in grades nine to twelve.

### **Superintendents of Divisions**

In recent years most of our rural school districts have been organized into larger school divisions of between sixty and eighty school districts. We cannot undertake to enumerate the many advantages of this new organization here. To each Division the Department of Education assigns a superintendent whose job it is to visit schools, advise school trustees, assist teachers, interpret law governing education in Alberta and generally look after the welfare of his Division. There are now fifty-three such Divisions in the Province.

Supervisors of Special subjects supervise instruction in Commercial Subjects, Home Economics and General Shop in all schools where these courses are given. As specialists they can advise on the latest and best shop methods and classroom practice and on technical and mechanical equipment.

### **Teacher Education and Certification**

Teacher training has recently undergone a number of important changes. The familiar term Normal School has disappeared. Our Normal Schools have become part of the University of Alberta under the Faculty of Education, operating in Edmonton in the Faculty of Education building, which is the former Normal School and in Calgary where a limited teacher training programme is offered. A Board of Teacher Education and Certification, including members of the Department of Education, and representatives from the University and the Alberta Teachers' Association has been set up to advise the Minister. The Chief Superintendent of Schools is the chairman and the Registrar, the secretary of this Board.

Teachers now train for two years in order to qualify for a permanent certificate to teach in the Elementary and Intermediate

schools. For a high school certificate, three years of training are required. At the end of a four-year course the candidate receives a bachelor of education (B.Ed.) degree.

Teacher certificates are issued from the office of the Registrar who keeps a record of all persons teaching in Alberta schools.

### **School Administration**

Working directly with the school trustees on matters of school administration is the Director of School Administration and the Secretary of the Department. The Director of School Administration is occupied chiefly with the organization of Divisions and Districts, the administration of special grants of money to schools, and arranging for the raising of loans by school districts or divisions through the sale of debentures. He is the attendance officer for the Province and sees that The School Attendance Act is enforced. He also interprets the school laws in relation to administration wherever a misunderstanding occurs. The Director is assisted by a Field Administration Officer who keeps in direct touch with School District and School Division offices, checks the yearly budgets and the financial statements, and offers suggestions on improved methods of office administration, etc. The Buildings Branch gives advice on all matters connected with school buildings, and supplies plans for smaller schools. By the provisions of The School Grants Act the Provincial Government pays grants of money to every school district, both rural and urban. The sum paid, varies according to the number of students in attendance, the number of rooms operated, the grades and subjects taught in the school, and the assessment of the district or division. This work is done by the Grants Branch.

### **Other Educational Associations**

The Department is directly or indirectly linked up with various educational associations which have been organized in the Province to assist the cause of education. The Home and School Association brings the parent and the teacher together for the sympathetic discussion of child problems and child education. The Department is represented on the Adult Education Association Board which carries out a valuable service to the adult population of Alberta by radio programmes, pamphlets and organized courses of lectures on popular subjects. The Alberta Teachers' Association and the Alberta School Trustees' Associations work with the Department where their particular interests are concerned.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

### History and Organization of the Department of Public Health

In March, 1906, the first Public Health Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature. It provided for the creation of the Provincial Board of Health consisting of five members, with full authority and responsibility for administering the health laws of the Province. By this Act the Province was divided into Health Districts, and a Board of Health was constituted in each District under the supervision of the Provincial Board of Health. The first Provincial Board was appointed in 1907, and was composed of the following members: Dr. J. D. Lafferty, Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Dr. C. N. Cobbett, Dr. L. E. W. Irving, and Mr. R. B. Owens, B.A., B.E.

The Public Health Act of 1907, was repealed in 1910, and a new Act passed. The new Act gave the Provincial Board power to draft Regulations covering the activities of the Public Health Branch. From 1905 to 1918, Public Health was a Branch of the Department of Agriculture; from January 1918 to August 1918,

Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary; and from 1918 to 1919, a Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

During the 1919 session of the Legislature, the Department of Public Health Act was passed, by which the Department of Public Health was created and was given authority and responsibility for administering all the Statutes of the Government relating to health.

The **officials** of the Department of Public Health in March, 1946, were as follows:

Minister of Health;

Deputy Minister of Health;

Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, Medical Inspector of Hospitals;

Director of the Division of Social Hygiene;

General Medical Superintendent Mental Institutions;

Director, Cancer Services;

Provincial Sanitary Engineer;

Superintendent, Public Health Nursing Branch;

Medical Superintendent, and Director of the Division of Tuberculosis control;

Director, Division of Entomology;

Provincial Bacteriologist and Director of Provincial Laboratory;

Supervisor of Division of Health Education;

Supervisor, Division of Municipal Hospitals;

Chairman, Eugenics Board for the Province of Alberta;

Deputy Registrar General, Vital Statistics Branch;

Secretary of the Department of Public Health.



The Department of Public Health is administered by the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and the heads of the various divisions. The Minister is responsible for the general policy of the Department. The Deputy Minister is the executive head of the Department.

The work of the Department is divided into fairly well defined Divisions, as shown on the Organization Chart, with a director with special qualifications in charge of each Division.

### **Our Provincial Department of Public Health in Action**

The health of a nation is a primary consideration in the welfare of the people. The attainment of the highest standard of national health is a dominant national objective. In accordance with these aims our Provincial Department of Public Health strives to maintain and develop a high standard of physical fitness and health in Alberta. From the cradle to the grave this Department takes a vital interest in us.

### **Vital Statistics**

Vital Statistics sometimes referred to as the bookkeeping of public health, form the basis of all intelligent public health work. It was not until about two and a half centuries ago, when vital statistics were first collected and tabulated on a national scale, particularly in Great Britain and Sweden, that any real progress was made in arresting the devastating onslaught of disease. The statistics of that period presented a picture of sickness, distress and death, that awakened a consciousness of the seriousness and economic waste caused by preventable disease. Reliable vital statistics are absolutely essential as a basis of public health work.

The Registrar General for the Province is the Deputy Minister of Health and the Deputy Registrar General is the Director of the Division of Vital Statistics. In every District there is a local Registrar, who is usually the Postmaster, with whom all births, marriages and deaths occurring within his District must be registered. The Vital Statistics Act requires that the registration of births shall be made within one month; marriages within three days; and deaths within twenty-four hours and before the burial takes place.

The Division of Vital Statistics collects, arranges and tabulates all statistics of births, marriages, divorces and deaths occurring within the Province and publishes them in an annual report.

### **The District Health Units**

The District Health Units, twenty of which have been set up at Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Foothills, Lamont, Stettler, Sturgeon, Rosebud, Clover Bar, Rocky Mountain House, Spirit River, McLennan, Athabasca, Westlock, Two Hills, Holden, Wainwright, Strathmore, Brooks, Macleod, bring medical service and health education to about 52% of the Province.



The staff of each UNIT consists of a medical doctor, registered nurses, a sanitary inspector, and a secretary-technician.

The District Health Officer directs the work of the Unit and his special duties are:

1. Health Education, especially in the matter of disease prevention.
2. The control of all outbreaks of communicable diseases.
3. Immunization work against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever.
4. Pre-natal clinics for instruction in the hygiene of pregnancy.
5. Child Welfare clinics where the Medical Officer can be consulted on all problems of general infant hygiene.
6. School Hygiene—medical examinations of all school children.
7. Life Extension—medical care for those who have reached middle or old age.
8. The Medical Officer meets municipal councils when required to discuss the health problems of the municipality.

The nurses assist the doctor in health education work, lectures, demonstrations, mothers' conferences, prenatal work, child welfare, health examinations, and home-visiting. They also supervise the organization of Home Nursing Classes and Junior Health Leagues.

**The Duties of the Sanitary Inspector are:**

1. The supervision of quarantine, isolation, and disinfection.
2. The inspection of villages, hotels, restaurants, slaughter-houses, dairies, tourist camps, water and milk supplies, and nuisances.
3. Advice regarding the installation of water supply and and sewage disposal systems.

The Secretary-Technician does the office and laboratory work and distributes vaccines and sera.

**Hospitals**

In 1946 there were ninety-seven hospitals receiving Government grants; thirty-three Nursing Homes and thirty-one Baby Shelters in Alberta. The total Government grant paid to these hospitals in 1945 was \$593,419.35. Nursing Homes and Baby Shelters do not receive Government grants.

All hospitals are inspected annually and the Hospital Inspection Branch acts in an advisory capacity in all hospital administration. This Branch also receives weekly reports of all operations performed in hospitals.

**Municipal Hospitals**

The first Municipal hospital was opened at Mannville in 1919. There are now forty-one such hospitals in the Province. They are

operated under the provisions of The Municipal Hospitals Act first passed in 1917 and amended and revised in 1929 and 1942 which provides for a system of municipal hospitalization. These municipal hospitals are supported by a tax on all property situated within the hospital district, and in most hospitals by the payment of a rate of \$1.00 per day for each patient admitted. As approved hospitals, they also receive a Government grant.

The organization and supervision of municipal hospital comes under the direction of the Supervisor of Municipal Hospitals of the Department of Public Health, but each municipal hospital is administered by its own local board.

For those in the hospital areas who are not ratepayer provision is made whereby they may obtain the benefits of the scheme by the payment of a certain annual sum, which is usually \$6.00.

Free maternity hospitalization is now provided for all women who have resided in the Province for twelve months out of the twenty-four months immediately preceding their admission to hospital, and for those whose lives have been affected by the war. The hospital treatment includes twelve days public ward maternity service in an approved hospital and is available for all women, rich or poor, with the necessary residential qualifications.

### **Mental Hygiene**

Mental Hygiene is a large Branch of the Department of Public Health operating the Mental Hospitals at Ponoka, Oliver, Claresholm and Raymond and the Provincial Training School at Red Deer.

In these mental institutions "those who are unfortunate enough to be sick or crippled in mind" receive scientific and sympathetic medical and nursing care.

Mental Hygiene Clinics are held at regular intervals in cities and towns throughout the Province. The purpose of these clinics is to make available the advice of experts in this field at centres to which early mental cases—cases presenting behaviour problems in the schools or the community—and other such cases, may be referred for examination. An effort is made to assist such cases in making the necessary adjustments to their environment.

**The Eugenics Board** controls the working of a special Act by which sterilization of certain individuals attempts to reduce the volume of mental and other defects which are of an hereditary nature.

**The Communicable Diseases** division of the Department has four separate groups working on four different phases of communicable disease control; General Communicable Diseases; Venereal Diseases; Tuberculosis and the Special Survey on Sylvatic Plague, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Tularemia.

1. The commonest of the **communicable diseases** in Alberta are: mumps, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis.

The Health Education programme of this Division is particularly concerned with the instruction of the public in regard to the control of communicable disease and especially in regard to immunization against such preventable diseases as smallpox and diphtheria.

2. Under the **Tuberculosis** Division in Alberta, free treatment is provided by the Provincial Government for all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and free clinics are provided at most of the larger centres in the Province where patients at the request of the family doctor are examined. Sanatorium beds are maintained at Keith, near Calgary, and in three Edmonton hospitals. In addition by law, beds must be available in any approved hospital for the care of tuberculosis patients, if needed.
3. The **Social Hygiene** Division, by the operation of clinics and by means of popular and scientific lectures seeks to cure and control venereal diseases. Social health, by the observance of the rules and ideals of health and good citizenship must be the aim of each one of us.
4. **Plague survey** work has been in progress for several years through the southern part of the Province in an attempt to discover the areas where insects are infected with Rocky Mountain Fever or with Sylvatic plague. Ticks so infected can transmit the disease to human beings. Since there have been only a very few cases, or suspected cases, of these diseases in the Province, the survey work is an effort to prevent them from ever becoming a serious menace.

**The Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act** was put into effect in 1941 to combat a disease which ranks second in the list of causes of deaths.

Two diagnostic clinics, one in Calgary and one in Edmonton, have been established, to which patients may be referred by their family physician. This service now covers free radium and X-ray treatment and surgical treatment.

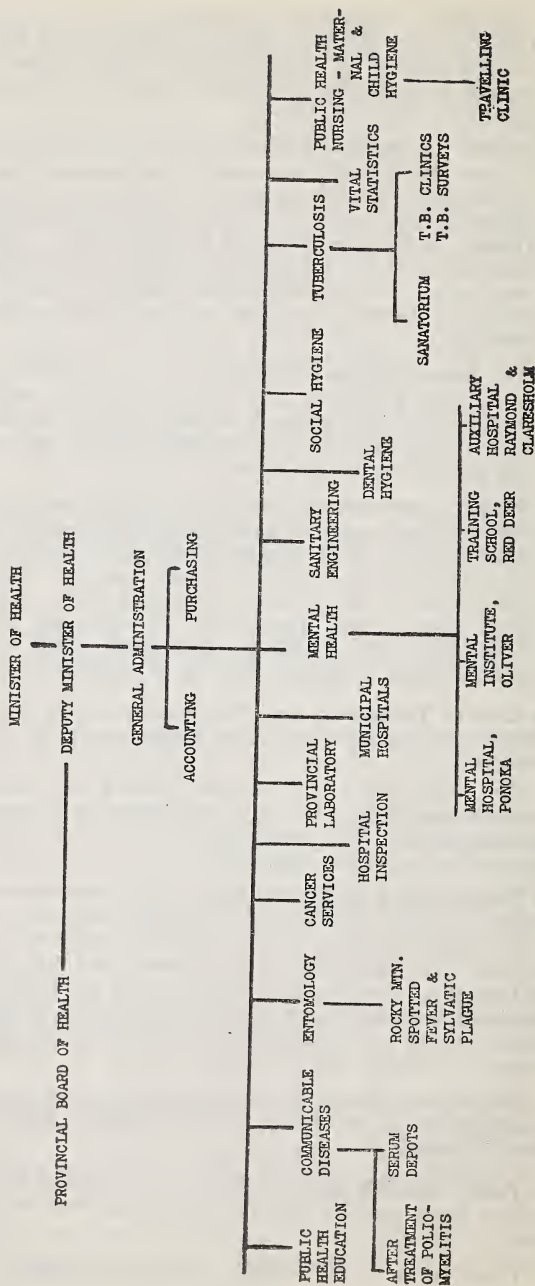
**The Poliomyelitis Sufferers' Act** which went into effect in 1938 provides for free treatment for patients suffering from paralysis due to Poliomyelitis, and vocational training and academic instruction for children whose parents are not able to pay for such training. This work is carried on in the University Hospital, Edmonton, and the Junior Red Cross Hospital, Calgary. The aim of this training is to provide such assistance as will enable such persons to become self-supporting as far as possible.

To those suffering from **diabetes** who are in need of insulin but are unable to pay for it, the Department supplies this insulin free of charge.

**The Public Health Nursing** Branch in Alberta maintains a staff of about forty nurses, whose work takes two forms, urban and rural.

There is a Public Health Nurse stationed in each of the

DIVISIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, JULY, 1945.





following places: Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Drumheller and Vegreville. A similar service to this is maintained by a Town Nurse at Blairmore, and a Nursing Mission at Lethbridge. There are thirty-five District Nurses in outlying areas.

In the larger centres the work consists chiefly in the operation of Baby and Pre-School Clinics. The nurse in the rural area maintains an office in her home and a supply of drugs, medical, surgical and nursing equipment. With both types of nursing the general work of child welfare, the investigation of cases requiring medical and dental care, periodic school inspections, immunization of pre-school children and many other forms of service centre around the nurse and from her home radiate many forms of community service.

The Nursing Division also offers general assistance and advice in connection with all child welfare in the Province.

**The Provincial Laboratory**, located in the Medical Building of the University of Alberta, is directed by the Provincial Bacteriologist. The services of the Laboratory are available to all doctors, hospitals and Boards of Health in the Province. The work performed comprises numerous types of bacteriological, pathological, serological and clinical examinations, relating to the detection and control of disease. Medical students receive instruction in laboratory diagnostic methods in this laboratory. Sera and vaccines are also distributed from our Provincial laboratory.

**Sanitary Engineering** is one of the major forces in the battle against disease. The Provincial Sanitary Engineer examines all water works schemes, sewerage schemes, sewage disposal plants and all proposed hospital sites within the Province. Particular attention is given to the inspection of water supplies. Encouragement is given to, and pressure exercised upon local Boards of Health to comply with Provincial Regulations in matters of health, particularly in regard to food supplies and the disposal of wastes.

### **Division of Entomology**

In May, 1944, a Division of Entomology was established in the Provincial Department of Health for the control of insect-borne diseases. It was made responsible for spotted fever, plague, tularaemia and encephalomyelitis surveys, and for rat exclusion work. It was also given the responsibility of advising on the control of insect pests generally. This new division is the first of its kind in Canada, and its inclusion within the Department of Health is an acknowledgment of the importance of insect control as a part of full-time preventive public health services. It is also an indication of the progressive spirit of the department in supplying such services. The control of insect-borne diseases in Alberta actually started in 1938 when investigations into the occurrence of spotted fever, plague and tularaemia were undertaken. Since that time it has been shown that all of these diseases are well-established here. Spotted fever infection, which is transmitted to man through the bite of infected rocky mountain

spotted fever ticks, is prevalent in Southern Alberta, particularly in the southeast portion. Nine human cases, of which six were fatal, have occurred since 1936. There is no treatment for the disease, but prevention through vaccination is possible and is practised. Since 1940 approximately 2,700 persons living at Manyberries, Redcliff and Thelma have been vaccinated with a resulting decrease in the number of cases. Vaccination against spotted fever is supplied free of charge in those areas designated as harbouring ticks carrying the infection. Plague, which is a disease of such rodents as rats, ground squirrels (gophers), and mice, is transmitted to man through contact with infected animals and through the bite of infected fleas. Plague infection in ground squirrels and their fleas is present over a large area in South-Eastern Alberta. Tularaemia, or rabbit fever, is a disease of rodents and rabbits, and can be transmitted to man through handling diseased animals and through the bite of infected insects.

### **Public Health Education Division**

From our first year in school we devote some of our time in the classroom to health education starting with simple health habits such as cleaning our teeth and general cleanliness: we learn how the various parts of the body function, and discover what science has done to prevent and cure the diseases which attack the human body. In the high school we study more advanced health problems, mental health and home nursing. Ignorance in matters of health is harmful not only to the uninformed individual but to all those who come in contact with him. Knowledge makes us aware of the value of good health. The Public Health Education Division assists in the health educational work in the schools, sends out lecturers (who can if necessary speak in foreign languages), to rural communities, maintains a library of moving picture films on health topics, sends out free of charge pamphlets on a wide variety of health subjects with special emphasis on educational service to mothers on pre-natal and post-natal care.

The Public Health Act provides for local Boards of Health. Each city, town, village, and municipal district has a local Board which is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Act within its boundaries. In towns and cities the local Board of Health consists of the Mayor, Medical officer of Health, the municipal engineer (if any) and three ratepayers. In villages and municipal districts the local Board of Health is composed of members of the council, the medical officer of health (if any) and the sanitary inspector (if any). It is through these and other local organizations that the Department of Public Health serves the people of the Province.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES

It was in 1930, when the Dominion Government handed over to the Provincial Government the administration of the natural resources of Alberta, that the Department of Lands and Mines came into being. The chief natural resources of Alberta are: land, coal, forests, natural gas, petroleum, water power, fish and fur. In these lie the natural wealth of this Province.

The chief officials in this Department are:

Minister;

Deputy Minister;

Departmental Solicitor;

Director of Lands;

Superintendent of Mining Lands;

Inspector of Mining Rights;

Director of Forestry;

Chief Timber Inspector;

Radio Superintendent;

Fish and Game Commissioner;

Chief Inspector of Mines;

Superintendent of Technical Division.

### Lands Branch

The Lands Branch of this Department, through the Director of Lands, Edmonton, Land Agency Offices at Calgary and Peace River and Sub-Agency Offices at other points throughout the Province, dispose of land as follows:

By long term leases such as, Cultivation and Grazing Leases, Grazing Leases; by issuing annual permits and by land sales.

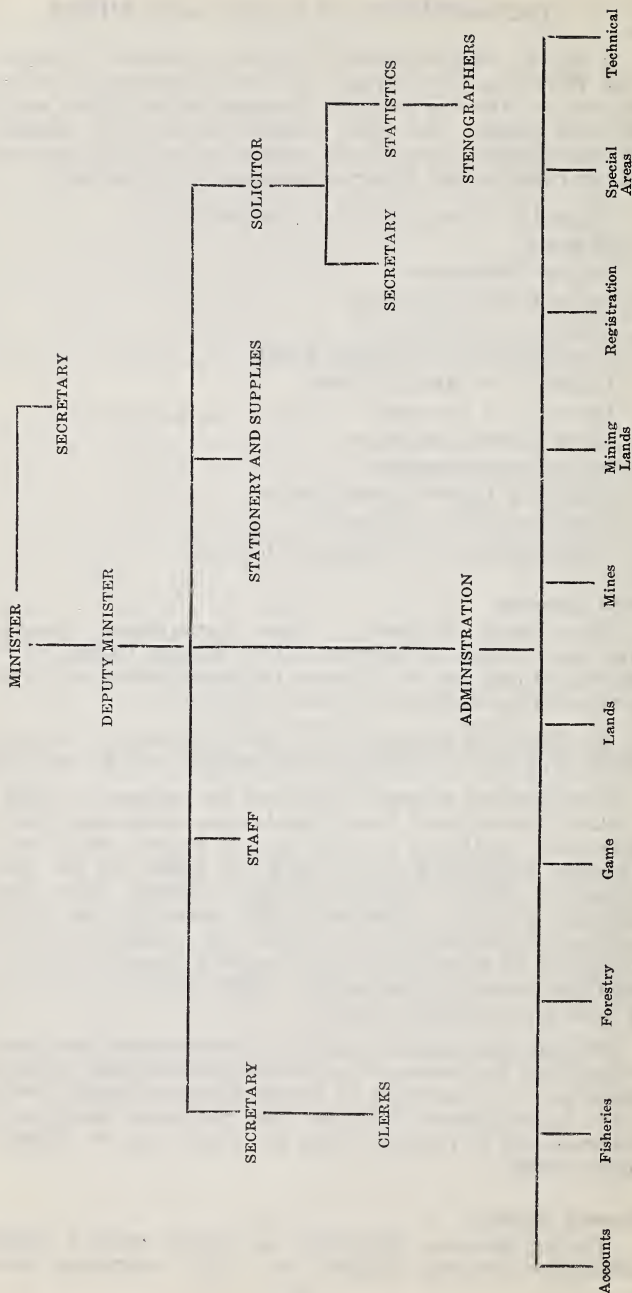
The granting of homesteads was discontinued in 1939 and in its place Agricultural Lease regulations were established. The Government of Alberta took this step to protect and assist settlers to become established on the land, for under the old homestead regulations many settlers became burdened with debt and eventually lost their homesteads. The terms of the Agricultural Lease are favourable to the lessee and assist him to become established on agricultural land without incurring heavy debts. When the lessee has performed certain duties he may purchase the land at its original value.

Special Agricultural Lease regulations have been established to assist the war veterans to become rehabilitated on land. The utilization of Government or Crown Grazing Lands is supervised by the Lands Branch in order that the grass coverage may be preserved and at the same time the grass may be utilized to the fullest extent.

### Forestry Branch

During the war, 1939-1945, our forests made a considerable contribution towards Canada's war effort, supplying lumber for

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES





a variety of war industries including that of aeroplane building.

The Forestry Branch, under the Director of Forestry, is concerned with the administration and protection of Alberta forests. For administration purposes the forests of Alberta are divided into five districts or reserves: The Northern Alberta Forest District, the Crowsnest-Bow River Forest Reserve, the Clearwater Forest Reserve, the Brazeau-Athabasca Forest Reserve, and the Cypress Hills Forest Reserve (see Map at the end of the book). From central headquarters Forestry Superintendents and Timber Inspectors supervise the work of the Alberta Forest Rangers and the timber cutting. The Rangers live at various ranger stations on the forest reserves. Their work is the protection of the forest from fire, pests, and illegal cutters and the preservation of the game, fish, fur and feather within the forests. Fire protection is the biggest job. In spite of all those warnings we meet during our summer vacation, telling us to be careful about fires in the forest, camp fires and smokers are still responsible for the destruction of thousands of acres of forest every year. Fires are not only a waste of our natural resources, they are a menace to life and property. Let's be careful the next time we build a camp fire. To fight forest fires, the ranger maintains fire fighting equipment, telephone lines, radio sets, trails, bridges, and lookout or control towers.

Radio now plays an important role in forest fire prevention. There is today a network of 8 headquarter stations linked to 12 lookout towers, 89 portable sets, carried by rangers and 15 radio equipped cars. Fire fighters and equipment can by this means, be summoned rapidly to the scene of the fire.

Nurseries are operated by this Department at Oliver and Fort Saskatchewan Gaol where interesting experimental work has resulted in the successful introduction to the Province of such trees as oak, hickory, walnut, ash, elm, Douglas fir, Siberian birch and a number of ornamental trees.

### **Fish and Game Branch**

The work of the Fish and Game Administration Branch appeals particularly to the thousands of sportsmen in Alberta and to those who come from all parts of the North American continent to enjoy the excellent fishing and hunting which the streams and woods of our Province provide. To keep these sports alive, the Department restocks, closes streams for breeding purposes and regulates the open season on all species of game. Besides the sports of angling and shooting, there are the commercial enterprises of trapping, fur farming, and commercial fishing—important industries netting millions of dollars yearly. By careful administration, conservation and wise marketing these industries will expand. This Branch issues the licenses and the regulations for all these activities.

### **Mining Lands Administration**

Under the soil of Alberta are rich deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, salt and other minerals. The minerals in some of

the lands of the Province have been patented and are held under title. The mineral rights that are owned by the Province may be disposed of by lease, reservation, permit or grant for limited periods of time. The Mining Lands Division is responsible for the administration of regulations governing these rights which produce a revenue from fees, rentals, bonuses and royalties, amounting to more than one million dollars yearly. The government encourages the development and marketing of our mineral resources and imposes regulations to prevent their wasteful dissipation.

### Technical Division

Plans of surveys are recorded and legal metes and bounds, descriptions, plans and sketches are prepared for the disposal of our natural resources by Notifications, Leases, Permits, Licenses, etc., in accordance with the provisions of The Provincial Lands Act. A complete set of plans has been prepared of the whole of the Province and is kept up, showing the changing dispositions of the lands from day to day so that a bird's-eye view may be obtained as to the extent of the alienations of the resources. Vast areas of the Province are still unsurveyed and from time to time new surveys are made of desirable agricultural land. As a result of the war there is a large back log of survey work to be done. These surveys are executed upon request from this Department through the Director of Surveys of the Department of Public Works.

Many desirable maps of the Province have been designed and published; details of such Provincial and also Dominion publications appear on the list at the back of the text. Particular reference may be made to our natural resources map showing in addition to the natural resources, the highways, railways, power lines, and air lines, etc. These maps are available to the public upon prepayment of the charges.

The Mineral Taxation Act is administered by this Division which Act provides for a tax of 1½ cents per acre (for 1946) on all owners of minerals. It is the responsibility of every mineral owner to deliver to the Deputy Minister a written statement in which shall be set forth the description of the tract in respect to which he is the owner of minerals and the kind or kinds of minerals.

In addition to this tax there is a tax on minerals that are in producing areas. Such minerals are assessed and taxed and notices sent out to the owners.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

We cannot understand the work of the Department of Municipal Affairs unless we are familiar with the general setup of local government in Alberta. The following outline will acquaint us with the composition and organization of the various urban and local units, and will explain certain terms used in connection with Municipal Affairs.

### Urban

#### VILLAGE

- (1) Must have 35 occupied dwellings.
- (2) Three Councillors, one elected each year for three years.
- (3) The Mayor must be one of the above Councillors chosen each year by themselves.
- (4) All other officials are appointed by the Council.
- (5) The Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must be approved by the Department.

#### TOWN

- (1) Must have 700 population.
- (2) Mayor and six councillors elected by ratepayers.
- (3) Mayor elected for two years.
- (4) Two Councillors elected each year for three years.
- (5) All other officials appointed by Council.
- (6) Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must receive the approval of the Department.

#### CITY

- (1) An application for a "Charter" is granted by a private Act of the Legislature and any change in the Charter must be made by an amending Act of the Legislature.
- (2) Population is usually in excess of 3,000 before a Charter is granted.
- (3) The Charter takes the place of The Town and Village Act and usually contains more authority than that Act.
- (4) Each Charter is for that City only and is independent of any other City.
- (5) Usually eight or ten Councillors or Aldermen half of whom are elected each year for a term of two years.
- (6) The Mayor of a City is elected for either one or two years. *2 years now in Edmonton*
- (7) All other officials are appointed by the Council.

### Rural

#### IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

This comprises all the outlying lands in the Province which are not in a sufficiently advanced state to warrant a local Council and are administered by the various Departments of the Government direct.

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

MINISTER

DEPUTY MINISTER

Director of  
Assessments'  
Office

Chief Municipal  
Inspector's  
Office

Municipal  
Inspectors

Accounts  
Office

Tax Recovery  
Office

Field  
Service  
Branch

Collection  
Branch

The Alberta  
Assessment  
Commission



## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

These cover the more thickly populated parts of the Province and in size they average about thirty townships and the general rule is that if they have less than thirty townships they have five Councillors and if they have more than thirty townships they have seven Councillors. There are one or two exceptions to the above rule. The Councillors are elected in such a way that each serves for three years but there is always a majority of the Council on the continuing body. The Reeve is chosen by themselves from among themselves and holds office for one year. All other officials are appointed by the Council but as in the smaller urban areas the Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must receive the approval of the Department.

The Department of Municipal Affairs deals chiefly with assessment and taxation, but it also gives assistance to local municipal officers in conducting the affairs of the municipality and is generally concerned with the business management in all municipalities.

The **chief officials** in this Department are:

- Minister of Municipal Affairs;
- Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs;
- Director of Assessments;
- Chief Municipal Inspector;
- Supervisor of Field Service;
- Chief Collector;
- Accountant;
- Tax Recovery Officer.

### Assessment Branch

An assessment is a valuation of property for the purpose of taxation. All owners must pay a direct tax on their property according to its assessed value. The Director of Assessments sets up the method and standard of assessment so that taxation is uniform throughout the province, and in his capacity as Chairman of the Alberta Assessment Commission he deals with adjustments and revisions of various assessments.

### Municipal Inspection Branch

The Chief Municipal Inspector and a staff of Municipal inspectors examine annually the books and records of all towns, villages and municipal districts in the Province, paying particular attention to their by-laws, budgets, methods of finance and the way they exercise their authority under the various acts. This Branch also looks after any changes in status or boundary in the municipalities.

### Field Service Branch

This Branch assesses all land in Improvement Districts and values land for Succession Duties, the Tax Recovery Branch, the Administrator of Estates, and the Official Guardian, and also

collects a considerable amount of taxes which are remitted by the Field Men to the Accountant. Reports on applications for Mother's Allowances and Old Age Pensions are made by the Field Service. It also inspects and assesses the wild land of the Province.

### **Tax Recovery Branch**

The Tax Recovery Act authorizes the sale of land for unpaid taxes. This Branch supervises the enforcement of this Act, and administers land acquired by the Department under the Act. The Local Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, which allows certain discounts on the payment of taxes, is also administered by this Branch.

### **Collections and Accounts Branches**

The Collections Branch endeavours to collect amounts due to the Province for agricultural advances and other government accounts. The Accounts Branch prepares estimates, compiles levies, sets up assessment and tax rolls and prepares and issues tax notices for each improvement district. It records all money received and makes payments on behalf of Improvement Districts.

## **DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY**

The Provincial Secretary is the keeper of the seal, Registrar of the Province and the administrator of some twenty-six Statutes dealing with a wide variety of unrelated subjects. This Department appears to be the clearing house for the whole Provincial Government.

The **officials** responsible for this work are:

- Provincial Secretary;
- Deputy Provincial Secretary; and
- Registrar of Companies;
- Secretary to Department;
- Superintendent of Insurance & Fire Commissioner;
- Deputy Superintendent of Insurance;
- Chief Censor, Moving Pictures;
- Inspector of Theatres and Examiner of Projectionists.

### **Keeper of the Seal and Registrar**

All very important documents,—these include Letters Patent such as those issued to King's counsel, members of the Government on their appointment to the Cabinet, Commissions such as the appointments of Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public, Coroners, etc., and the authentication of such appointments or any public document required for use in the Courts, which are issued in the name of the Province—bear the impress of the provincial Seal without which these documents would carry no authority. As Keeper of the Seal the Provincial Secretary is responsible for the issue of documents bearing the Seal and as Registrar for the registration of such documents, which are said

to have been issued under the Seal of the Province. All correspondence with the Dominion Government and with foreign countries is carried on through the Provincial Secretary.

### **Amusement Tax and Film Censorship**

By "An Act Respecting the Licensing of Amusements, Places of Amusements, Film Exchanges and Moving Picture Operators, the Imposition of an Amusement Tax and the Censorship of Films," passed in 1941, replacing The Theatre Goers Taxation Act of 1916, this Department receives all amusement taxes which every person in Alberta must pay, who attends an exhibition or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an admission fee is charged. This Act also provides for the censoring of all films shown in the Province. The object of this is to maintain our entertainment on a high moral plane by removing anything subversive or unsavoury, so that no offence is offered to any section of the audiences.

### **Car and Driving Licenses**

The Department of the Provincial Secretary administers The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, which provides for the licensing and registration of all motor vehicles in operation, as well as all drivers, chauffeurs and dealers, and sets forth the rules of the road to be complied with by the motoring public. The first Motor Vehicle Act in Alberta was passed in 1906. Forty-one motor vehicles were registered that year. In 1945, 91,375 automobiles were registered and 160,000 driving licenses issued.

### **Companies' Acts, Etc.**

The Department also deals with the incorporation and registration of limited liabilities, companies, trust companies, societies, church congregations, and co-operative associations, and the licensing of agents under the Real Estate Licensing Act.

### **Fuel Oil Tax Act**

This Department also administers The Corporations Taxation Act, which provides for a tax on banks, express, gas, elevators, grain, insurance, land, loan, power, trust and miscellaneous companies: The Fuel Oil Tax Act, which imposes a tax of seven cents per gallon on fuel oil, one cent only if used for agricultural or industrial purposes: and The Railway Taxation Act, which imposes a tax of one and one-half cents on the assessed value per mile of railway line operated in the Province.

Persons wishing to change their name must apply to the Provincial Secretary under The Change of Name Act.

### **Fire Prevention Act**

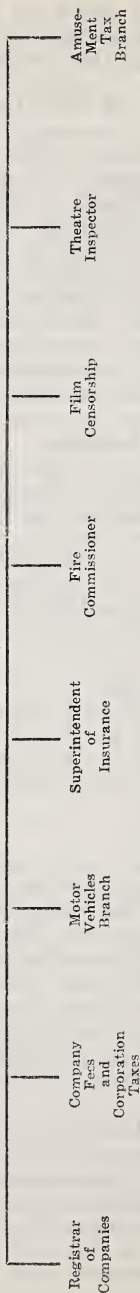
By the provisions of The Fire Prevention Act, the Provincial Secretary appoints a Fire Commissioner whose duty is to enforce all laws and regulations relative to the prevention of fires, storage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives, construction and maintenance of fire escapes, the installation of automatic and other fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishing equipment, ade-

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

SECRETARY TO DEPARTMENT  
CLERICAL STAFF

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SECRETARY





quacy of exit in case of fire from schools, factories, asylums, hospitals, churches, halls and theatres: and the suppression of arson and investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires.

### **Insurance Acts**

Insurance in Alberta is safeguarded by the Insurance Acts which provides for the licensing of insurance agents, adjusters, and companies and deals with the conduct of the business of insurance in the Province. The Government Insurance Act, empowers the Government of Alberta to engage and carry on the business of fire insurance and reinsurance in all its branches in the Province.

## **THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

The Government, realizing the advantages in having all welfare services combined under a single administration, obtained from the Legislature during its 1944 session, permission to establish a Department of Public Welfare, to which was given the authority to administer the following activities:

Direct Relief—including Hospital and medical services for indigents; Rehabilitation and re-establishment of needy persons on farms and colonies; Child Welfare; Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances and the Veterans' Advisory Commission.

The officials responsible for the work of the Department are:

### **Administration:**

Minister;  
Deputy Minister;  
Assistant Deputy Minister.

### **Direct Relief: Indigent and Medical Services:**

Supervisor.

### **Single Men's Relief:**

Director.

### **Rehabilitation and Re-establishment of Needy Persons on Farms and Colonies:**

Supervisor and Chairman.

### **Child Welfare Branch:**

Superintendent.

### **Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Committee:**

Chairman.

### **Old Age Pensions Branch:**

Chairman.

Superintendent.

### **Mothers' Allowance Branch:**

Superintendent.

As far as Direct Relief is concerned, provision has been made to assist those of the population who, owing to reasons beyond their control, are unable to obtain the necessities of life. This assistance is given in the form of food, fuel, clothing and shelter

or any of them, while medical and hospital services are provided for the needy sick. To obtain any of these services, it is only necessary for the individual to submit a written application to what is known as the local authority, which in the Cities is the Civic Relief Department, while in Municipal Districts, Towns and Villages, it is the respective council, through the medium of its Secretary-Treasurer or Town Clerk. As Improvement Districts are administered directly by the Province suitable representatives have been appointed to handle all applications of this nature.

To provide for the needs of Single Homeless persons who are no longer able to work, suitable rest homes are operated by the Government at Gunn and Evansburg while for those who, owing to infirmity, are unable to look after themselves, well managed hostels are provided in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. As a further service to the needy, the Province has entered into contracts with a number of doctors who are located in the more remote areas and these provide necessary medical care while the services of the district nurses are at all times available in cases of emergency.

### **Rehabilitation and Re-establishment of Needy Persons on Farms and Colonies:**

In the year 1940 the Government set aside approximately one and a half million acres of land for the exclusive use of Metis residents of the Province. This land is divided into ten separate colonies situated in various districts throughout the northern part of the Province.

Any member of the Metis Association of Alberta who has resided within the Province for a period of five years immediately preceding his application and who is of good character may settle on this land.

The Government assists settlers to rehabilitate themselves by way of material supplied for building homes, land for breaking, and the free use of pure bred livestock sires. Free education, medical examinations and inoculations are also supplied.

There is, at the present time a population of 1,352 Metis on these areas. Two hundred and forty children are in attendance in the five schools in operation. Three new schoolhouses were built during the summer of 1945.

Buildings to the value of forty-seven thousand dollars have been erected for the accommodation of these settlers, while livestock consisting of 626 horses, 220 milk cows, 522 other cattle, 177 hogs and poultry valued at some seventy-five thousand dollars are available for their use. Several settlers have made a start in mink farming. There is now a total of 1,130 acres of land under cultivation. Over three million feet of lumber has been manufactured by the settlers, almost all of which was used for building purposes on the areas. The balance left over has been sold to assist in defraying expenses.

Members of one colony, market, under government super-

ision, an average of 100,000 lbs. of white fish each year through which they derive an annual income of between \$400.00 and 500.00 per family.

The standard of living now enjoyed by the Metis who have taken advantage of this project amply justifies the policy instituted by the Government.

### **Child Welfare:**

The Welfare of our children is one of great importance to the nation, and it is necessary therefore to see that all legislation affecting the youth of our country is rigidly enforced. The Province of Alberta is justly proud of its laws governing the protection of children. In 1943 the Government of the Province appointed a Committee to investigate and report on all phases of child welfare work being carried on, not only under Government auspices, but by other organizations in the Province. This Committee, in submitting their findings to the Government made certain recommendations. These recommendations were almost entirely embodied in a new Act, now known as The Child Welfare Act of Alberta.

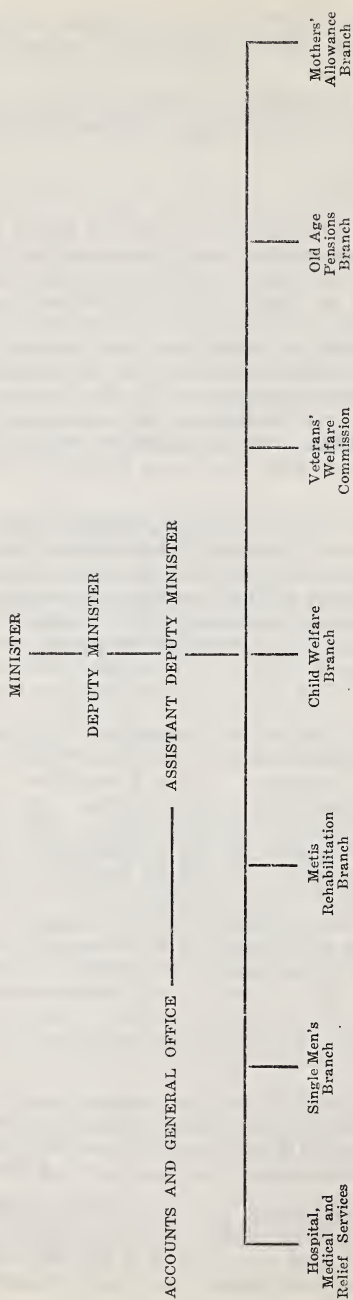
The Act itself is administered by a Child Welfare Commission, which has all the powers previously held by the Superintendent of Child Welfare who is a member and permanent chairman of the Commission. The duties of the Commission are many and varied. They are responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act—to encourage and promote and assist in the proper care and welfare of the children of the Province—for supervision over all children who are wards of the Province, and various other duties.

One of the most important Committees appointed under the Act is the Home Investigating Committee, which consists of a Chairman and two members. This Committee has the great responsibility of investigating the homes of applicants for children, whether for adoption or otherwise. Only when a favourable report has been received by the Committee, is the application given further consideration. To guard further the welfare of the children, legal adoption is not permitted until the child has been in a home a year, and a District Court Judge has been given satisfactory proof as to the ability of the applicants to perform the duties of parents to the child to be adopted. In addition to the approval of homes, the Committee is made responsible for the inspection of foster homes after children have been placed in them. These homes are inspected periodically, and without advance notice.

The Act also provides for the appointment of a Probation Officers' Selection Committee, whose prior approval is necessary to the appointment of all Probation Officers, Inspectors and Child Welfare Workers made under the provisions of the Act.

For the administration of The Child Welfare Act, the Province is divided into six zones. An experienced Child Welfare Officer is assigned to each zone, and it is the duty of these officers to investigate all cases of neglect, and take the proper action to

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE





protest the children's well-being within their respective territories.

In July, 1945, a full-time Judge of the Juvenile Court was appointed in the City of Calgary. He has jurisdiction not only in the City of Calgary, but all points south of Red Deer. His services, therefore, can be called upon where knowledge and experience is needed. On January 1st, 1946, a like appointment was made in the City of Edmonton, and the Judge appointed has jurisdiction in the territory north of Red Deer. These appointments in no way affect the jurisdiction of Judges appointed in other parts of the Province, but they can be used wherever it is thought necessary.

### **Old Age Pensions**

The question of introducing an Old Age Pension system to Canada was first discussed in the House of Commons in the year 1907, but at that time the public did not seem to be interested in the matter and it was not until the year 1929 that Old Age Pensions, as we now know them, became a fact.

A person who has reached the age of 70, providing he is a British Subject either by birth or naturalization and has resided in Canada for a period of 20 years, 16 of which must have been since he reached the age of 50, is entitled to a pension so long as his ordinary income does not exceed a specified amount. The pension which was originally set at \$20.00 per month was on the 1st of September, 1943, increased to \$25.00 per month.

This Province, however, being aware of the difficulties confronted by its Old Age Pensioners in meeting the increased cost of living, made early provision for this and decided as far back as the 1st of April, 1942, to pay each Pensioner a Supplementary Allowance of \$5.00 over and above the amount of the Pension and this is being continued even with the increased pension. It will accordingly be seen that Old Age Pensioners in this Province are now receiving up to a maximum of \$30.00 per month.

Of the total now being paid, approximately 63% is borne by the Federal Government, while 31% is provided by the Provincial Government, and only 6% by the Municipalities.

A pension, similar to the Old Age Pension, is available to blind persons who have reached the age of forty.

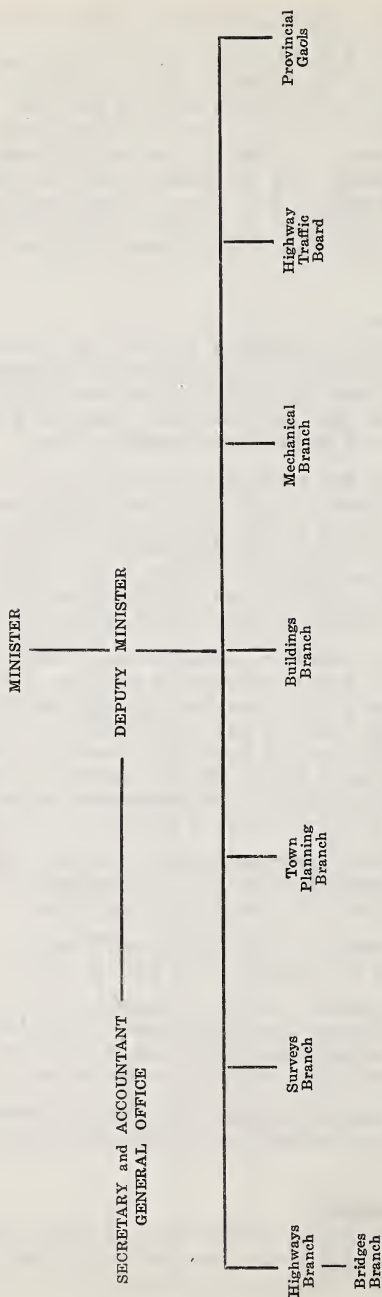
Contrary to public opinion, a pensioner is not required to transfer his property to the Government. He is left with full use of his property during his lifetime and in the event of his death, his estate is granted exemptions up to the value of two thousand.

Efforts are constantly being made by the Government to have the pensionable age reduced and to increase the amount of the pension.

### **Mothers' Allowances**

Mothers' Allowances, as the name implies, are available to needy widows and to wives of men who have been committed to a Mental Hospital under the provisions of The Mental Diseases

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Act, provided they have dependent children under the age of sixteen years.

At the time this measure was first introduced, the age limit for children was placed at fifteen years. This was subsequently considered too low and was increased for both boys and girls, while for those children who continue to attend school and make satisfactory progress, the allowance is payable until their eighteenth birthday is reached. This, in many cases, enables children to acquire two years' additional education.

The scale of allowances now being paid by this Province, which incidentally has increased approximately 65% over the past ten years, compares more than favourably with that given in many of the other provinces.

Those who receive the allowance directly from the Province are also entitled to assistance under The Federal Family Allowance Act. No reduction has been made in the scale of Mothers' Allowances on this account nor is any reduction contemplated.

### **Veterans' Advisory Commission**

The Veterans' Advisory Commission consists of a Chairman and two members, all ex-service men, and it is at all times prepared to give advice to returned veterans of the War and to assist them with their problems in becoming re-established in civil life.

### **Homes for the Aged and Infirm**

During the last session of the Legislature, the Province, in an effort to improve the lot of those Aged or Infirm persons who are maintained in licensed homes, made provision for assisting municipalities to the extent of one-half of the cost involved.

Although this policy has been in operation only a short time, a noticeable improvement has taken place in the types of homes that have been made available for this purpose.

## **THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

The term public works includes the public highways, bridges, ferries, and all public buildings owned by the Province, such as the Parliament and Administration buildings in Edmonton, the Agriculture Schools at Olds and Vermilion, the Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary, the court houses, land titles offices, gaols, mental institutes, etc., all of which are built and maintained from public funds. The Department of Public Works controls the construction and maintenance of all such projects. The **chief officials** responsible for the work of this Department are:

- Minister of Public Works;
- Deputy Minister of Public Works and Chairman of Highway Traffic Board;
- Highway Commissioner;
- Superintendent of Buildings;
- Superintendent of Mechanical Division;

Director of Surveys;  
Superintendent of Highways Maintenance.

### **The Highways Branch**

The making and maintenance of roads in Alberta, where there are such vast distances to cover and where the climatic extremes of winter and summer present many problems, is an expensive and difficult job. Operators of bus-services, trucks, schoolbuses and cars want better road surfaces; farmers and others who live in the country want more roads. All these are legitimate and justifiable requests because our economic life depends largely upon the construction and maintenance of good roads. At present nearly four thousand miles of main highway are maintained at an annual cost of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars. A programme to increase this system to six thousand miles is now in hand. The making and upkeep of district highways and local roads in 1945 cost about \$880,000. Before roads can be made the land must be surveyed and rivers and ravines bridged. This work comes under the direction of the Survey Branch and the Bridge Construction and Maintenance Branches respectively.

### **Town and Rural Planning Advisory Board**

The Province of Alberta came into being at a time when a heavy influx of immigration was taking place. Cities, towns and villages sprang up without plan, resulting in unattractive, overcrowded downtown sections in our cities. In the newer residential districts in cities and towns, careful, artistic planning has produced attractive homes in beautiful surroundings. The Town Planning Board reviews town planning schemes and acts as an advisory body. The Board is now particularly concerned with post-war building programmes which will give the Province an opportunity to develop attractive residential centres and a pleasing and useful domestic architecture.

### **The Buildings Branch**

The Buildings Branch directs the general maintenance and repair of all public buildings and the erection of new ones. Some of the buildings concerned were enumerated at the beginning of this section. Almost every year new buildings go up. In 1946 we shall see additions to the University buildings in Edmonton.

### **The Mechanical Branch**

This Branch maintains and operates the power plants of eight of the largest public institutions in the Province and administers The Steam Boilers Act, The Factories Act, The Welding Act, and The Electrical Protection Act. These Acts involve the investigation of accidents, inspections, the enforcement of safety measures for the protection of workers, and the prosecution of persons who fail to comply with the regulations as set forth in the Acts. Under the Welders and Boilers Acts, those wishing to become welders or engineers are examined and if successful are given a certificate of proficiency, allowing them to work at these trades.



### **Highway Traffic Board**

The Highway Traffic board regulates the use of roads by heavy traffic, such as buses and trucks and issues licenses to these vehicles. In 1945-46, 37,816 licenses for the operation of buses, trucks and liveries were issued.

## **THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND TELEPHONES**

Since the Provincial Government no longer owns or controls any railway line in Alberta, this Department is concerned only with telephones and the recently acquired radio station, CKUA.

The **chief officials** in the Department are:

- Minister of Railways and Telephones;
- Deputy Minister;
- Comptroller;
- General Commercial Superintendent;
- General Plant Superintendent;
- General Traffic Superintendent;
- Chief Engineer.

These Department officials direct the operation of the publicly owned telephone system of the Province, which includes all long distance lines, some rural lines and most of the municipal lines. Many rural lines are organized into Mutual Companies. In 1945 the Alberta Government Telephones operated 281 telephone exchanges and the total number of telephones in service within the Province was 88,287.

CKUA is a non-commercial radio station operated by the Department. From this station well organized programmes of an educational and cultural nature are broadcast. Programmes printed monthly for the guidance of listeners can be obtained by applying to CKUA, Edmonton.

## **THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

The Department of Trade and Industry was set up in 1934 to assist the development of improved business conditions and to forward the expansion of provincial industries.

The **chief officials** responsible for this work are:

- Minister of Trade and Industry;
- Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry;
- Secretary to the Department;
- Chief Licensing Officer;
- Chairman, Board of Industrial Relations;
- Supervisor of Co-operative Activities;
- Statistician;
- Director of Apprentices;
- Chairman, Provincial Marketing Board;
- Director, Industrial Development Board;
- Examiner, Tradesmen's Qualification Act.

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MINISTER

DEPUTY MINISTER

PROVINCIAL MARKETING  
BOARD

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
BOARD

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TRADE COMMISSIONERS  
OFFICES

GRAIN BUYERS' ACT

GENERAL OFFICE

LICENSING BRANCH

TRADESMEN'S QUALIFICATIONS

FUEL OIL  
LICENSING

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

PROVINCIAL APPRENTICESHIP  
BOARD

TRADE SCHOOLS

INDUSTRIAL WAGES SECURITY ACT

BUSINESS CODES

CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES  
SUPERVISOR

CREDIT UNIONS

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY  
PRODUCERS

MARKETING BOARD

## **Industrial Development and Marketing**

An Industrial Development Board operates to encourage, and attract new industries into the Province. Any person wishing to go into business in Alberta can consult the Board and can get valuable information and guidance. Trade Commissioners stationed at Ottawa and Toronto promote the sale of Alberta produced goods in the eastern provinces and in world markets.

## **Board of Industrial Relations**

The Board of Industrial Relations administers:

- The Minimum Wage Acts;
- The Hours of Work Acts;
- The Industrial Standards Act;
- The Labour Welfare Act.

The titles of these Acts indicate the importance of their provisions to workers for whom they may spell a better standard of living, a reasonable period of rest, leisure or recreation, and greater stability of employment.

The Minimum Wage Acts apply to all employers in any industry or business and to their employees with the exception of farm labourers and domestic servants. These Acts lay down the minimum wage to be paid to different types of workers, compel the employer to keep a record of wages paid, provide penalties for employee or employer who fail to comply with the regulations.

The Hours of Work Act gives exemption only to farm workers and domestic servants. The working hours for all other employees must not exceed 8 in a day and 48 hours in a week. The enforcement of this Act has resulted in the employment of a greater number of people and a less tiring day for the worker. Inspectors visit business establishments to see that the provisions of the Act are in force.

The Industrial Standards Act enables employers and employees to convene and to adopt a wage schedule which becomes binding for a period of one year or longer. Other important industrial and labour statutes are: The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which provides for the setting up of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to bring about the settlement of any labour dispute that may arise in the Province. Disputes which might have led to strikes have been settled by these boards. The Industrial Wages Security Act covers mine workers, guaranteeing the payment of their wages. The Tradesmen's Qualification Act, provides for examinations in a number of trades such as steamfitting, plumbing, electrical, etc., and issues proficiency certificates to those who pass the tests. This government test has established a standard of proficiency in certain trades which makes for better workmanship. Technical training is supervised through the Provincial Apprenticeship Board which regulates the indenture terms, wages, standard of instruction for all apprentices to trades. The Trades School Regulation Act provides for the maintenance of a high standard of instruction and generally protects the students attending these schools. Business codes of

ethics, that is a set of regulations concerning business practice may be set up by any trade or business enterprise and if it has the support of the majority of the tradesmen concerned it can become law. The idea behind a business code is to eliminate unfair practices and to establish the trade or business on a firmer and fairer basis.

### **Licensing Branch**

The Fuel Oil Licensing Act provides for the licensing of both Wholesale and Retail dealers in Fuel Oil.

Under the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act provision is made for the licensing of wholesale and retail trade dealers in the Province, service stations, garages, restaurants, saw mills and other lines of business.

Track-buyers of grain are licensed under The Grain Buyers' Licensing Act. Auctioneers are licensed under The Sale of Chattels by Public Auction Act. Operators of Trade Schools are licensed under The Trade Schools Regulation Act.

Licensing was established in the general public interest and as a protection to the public and as between merchants themselves both in the manner in which the public was being served from the various business activities in the Province and in the relationships with one merchant to another. It was also intended as a protection to those who are employed in stores and other business places in the matter of hours of work, and wages, and as a general rule to ensure that the business establishments of the Province were conducted along practical and ethical lines.

### **Co-operatives**

In Alberta today there are over three hundred active co-operative societies which include such enterprises as general stores, coal mines, irrigation, rural electrification, marketing co-operatives which sell farm products (wool, seed, potatoes, etc.), creameries, cheese factories, etc.

What is a Co-operative business? A co-operative business is set up by a group of individuals to obtain services for themselves at cost. It tries to render the greatest possible benefit to its members and not to make the largest possible profit. A co-operative distributes any surplus income over the cost of doing business among those who are served by it.

This is how a co-operative creamery might work. The farmers deliver their milk or cream to the creamery. The produce delivered by the patrons is pooled. The butter is made and sold, and at the end of each month the co-operative's net income is divided up amongst its members according to the amount and quality of the product they put into the pool.

The Alberta Government requires all co-operatives to register and submit financial statements to the Co-operative Activities Supervisor. This supervision is a protection to the members and patrons of these co-operatives.



## **Credit Unions**

A credit union is a group of people organized for the purpose of saving or borrowing money. Each member becomes a shareholder and is then permitted to deposit or withdraw his savings or borrow money. In Alberta there are 172 such credit unions with assets of over 1½ million dollars. These Credit Unions are supervised by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Provincial Marketing Board operates in various parts of the Province a special service to farmers. Through the Board farmers can purchase farm implements, binder twine, and other requirements.

## **TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

The Treasury Department was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province known as "The Treasury Department Act." It is presided over by a member of the Executive Council who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor as Provincial Treasurer.

The **chief officials** of the Department at present are:

- Premier and Provincial Treasurer;
- Deputy Provincial Treasurer;
- Provincial Auditor;
- Superintendent of Treasury Branches;
- Director of Purchases;
- King's Printer;
- Supervisor of Co-operative Credits;
- Secretary to Department.

The **chief functions** of the Department are prescribed by the following acts:

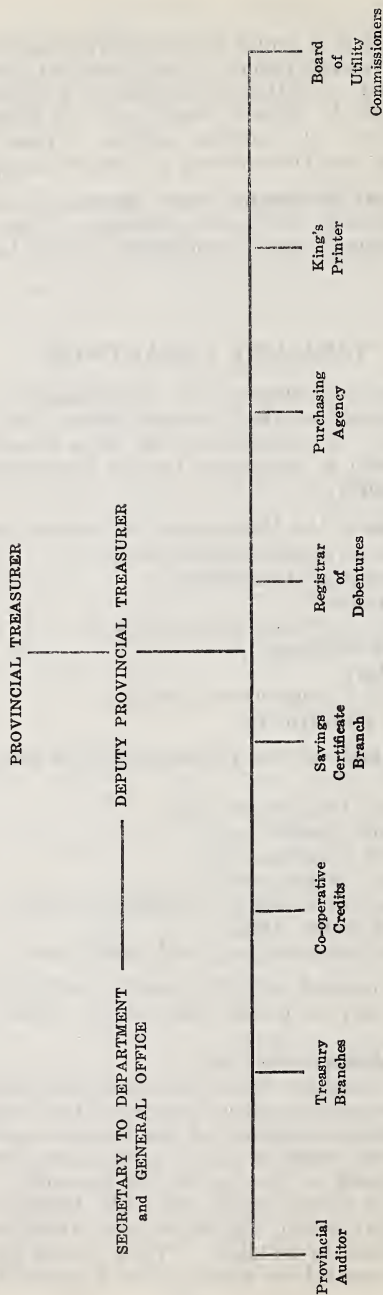
- The Treasury Department Act;
- The Provincial Loans Act;
- The Treasury Branches Act;
- The Savings Certificates Act;
- The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act;
- The King's Printer Act;
- The Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act.

The duties imposed and the powers conferred by the aforementioned Acts may be briefly described as follows:

### **The Treasury Department Act:**

This Act is Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1942. It prescribes the main function of the Department which is the management and control of the revenue and expenditure of the Province. This function makes it necessary for the Provincial Treasurer to present to the Legislative Assembly, just before the commencement of every fiscal year, his budget for that year, which sets forth, in detail, his estimates of revenue to be collected and of expenditures to be made. When passed by the Assembly, these Estimates control the coming year's expenditures. The Act

# ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER



also provides that all monies received shall be deposited in a Bank or similar institution and all payments shall be made by official cheque or similar instrument signed by or for the Provincial Treasurer and countersigned by or for the Provincial Auditor.

The Provincial Auditor keeps the accounts of the Province which involves the checking of each item of revenue and the approval of every payment. He presents to the Legislative Assembly every year, the Public Accounts of the Province, a document which sets out, in great detail, all financial transactions of the Province during the latest complete fiscal year.

There is also a body known as the Treasury Board composed of members of the Executive Council. This Board frames regulations respecting the bookkeeping and accounting of the Province and gives decisions on matters referred to it by any member or the Provincial Treasurer or the Provincial Auditor.

### **The Provincial Loans Act:**

This Act prescribes the manner in which the Provincial Treasurer, on behalf of the Province, may borrow money for the purposes of Government. It instructs and guides the Provincial Treasurer in the management of the Public Debt of the Province.

### **The Treasury Branches Act:**

This Act authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to establish and operate Treasury Branches at such points in the Province as he may select. There are thirty-six branches at present. The branches receive deposits which may be withdrawn or transferred by the depositors by means of special instruments designed for the purpose. Deposits bear interest in some cases and may be invested in approved securities or loaned to persons, firms, or corporations who provide security for repayment and pay interest on their borrowings.

### **The Savings Certificates Act:**

This is another Act which enables the Provincial Treasurer to receive deposits of money from the public. He issues certificates of deposit which undertake to pay the depositor a certain rate of interest dependent on whether the principal is payable on demand or at the expiration of one or more years. The money received is not loaned to others or directly invested, but is deposited in the General Revenue Fund of the Province.

### **The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act:**

This Act is presently under the supervision of the Provincial Treasurer and is under the immediate management and control of a director of purchases.

It is the duty of the Agency to acquire by purchase or otherwise, all supplies which are required from time to time by any department of the Government.

### **The King's Printer Act:**

The King's Printer is presently attached to the Treasury Department. He is responsible for the publication of "The Alberta Gazette" which contains Government proclamations and official notices. He prints and publishes the Statutes of the Province and procures all printing, stationery and general office supplies required by departments of the Government.

### **The Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act:**

This Act was passed to assist farmers who combine to form a Co-operative Credit Society to obtain short term loans to finance their farming operations. Before a loan is made by a Bank applications are approved and repayment guaranteed by a Society. If the supervisor of Co-operative Credits then approves, the Bank makes the loan which is guaranteed as to repayment by the Provincial Treasurer.

### **General:**

There are many other Acts in which the Provincial Treasurer and the Treasury Department are interested: particularly those that involve advances of money to other Departments of Government or to Municipalities, Associations, Corporations, etc., and those that involve guarantee by the Province of repayments of monies borrowed from lending institutions.

In general, it may be said that the Treasury Department is concerned in any Governmental activities to the extent that they involve the receipt, custody, or payment of money.

## **THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD**

The Workmen's Compensation Board, which was first set up in 1918, is made responsible for the Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1943. This Act is one of the most important of our Industrial Acts. Its provisions and workings should be familiar to all boys and girls before leaving school because many of them will become "workmen" and as such will be protected by this Act. The purpose of the Act is to provide compensation for the loss of earnings, medical treatment and compensation for their dependents where death results, for workmen suffering "personal injury arising out of and in the course of their usual employment." The Board and a large office staff are located in the Provincial Building in Edmonton with a branch office in Calgary.

The **chief officials** are:

- Chairman;
- Two Commissioners;
- Three Medical Officers;
- Secretary.

The work of the Board falls into three main divisions; Claims, Assessments and Accident Prevention.



## Claims

When a workman is injured at his work he is given medical attention and reports his accident to his employer and to the Board. The employer himself advises the Board of the accident. The doctor attending the injured man must also forward periodic reports to the Board. The Board examines these reports and having satisfied itself that the workman sustained an accident coming within the the scope of the Act accepts the workman's claim. Provided the workman is disabled for more than three days he is paid compensation until he is marked fit to resume work. If the workman's injuries are such that when he is ready to resume work he still has a permanent and partial disability he is awarded a pension for life, such pensions being based on the degree of partial disability. The doctor and hospital bills are paid by the Board. About 20,000 accidents of various natures are reported to the Board each year.

Cases involving claims for compensation against the employer which were formerly taken to court by the workman, usually at great expense and delay, are now settled promptly and fairly by the Board.

## Assessments

Who pays for this service? The industries themselves are made responsible for the benefits provided under The Workmen's Compensation Act and every employer under this Act contributes according to the amount of the annual payroll and the classification of industry in which he is placed. The industries which come within the scope of the Act are listed and classified in Schedule I of the Act; the classification being according to the risks and dangers involved and the incidence and severity of accidents. Each year all employers are required to furnish the Board with their estimated and actual payrolls. They then pay a certain percentage of that figure to the Board according to their classification. In the case of the lumber industry the assessment is based on the amount of lumber produced and not on the payroll as is done in all other industries.

The monies received by the Board are held in various funds and reserves to cover the costs of medical aid, compensation, pensions, disaster, silicosis and so on.

## Prevention of Accidents

It is much more humane and economical to prevent accidents, suffering and death, than to pay for the damage done. The Board is therefore empowered to inspect all places of employment to see that all machinery and appliances are safe, that proper safety precautions are taken to prevent accidents and that the safety appliances prescribed by law are in use, or to determine what more suitable safety devices are necessary. These inspectors also look into the health and sanitary conditions of places of employment. If an employer fails or neglects or refuses to install safety devices, etc., his place of employment may be closed by order of the Board, or other penalties can be imposed. Accident prevention

education is carried on by the Board by means of personal calls, literature and motion pictures.

The prevention of accidents is cheap insurance when we consider that the accidents reported to the Board in 1945 cost well over three million dollars.

## THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

The Provincial Library in the Parliament Building, is primarily for the use of the members of the Legislature and during a session of the Legislature, only the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Legislative Assembly may borrow books; but during the recess between sessions, through permission of the Speaker of the Assembly, civil servants and university students, under certain provisions, may borrow books. The public may use the library for reference purposes. There are approximately forty thousand books in the Provincial Library. Biographies, histories, novels, poems, plays, books on philosophy, psychology, economics, art, church history and law, encyclopedias, dictionaries, statutes, Parliamentary reports, and special books are all to be found on the shelves.

In the library are most of the weekly newspapers of the Province, all the daily newspapers and some daily and weekly newspapers from other Provinces of Canada and other countries. The daily newspapers of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge are bound every three months, and these bound copies are used extensively for reference purposes. The library also has approximately eighty Canadian, American and British periodicals.

Many special books and pictures will be found amongst the archive material. The special books include a copy of the "Breeches Bible", Bulkley Journal, Hudson's Bay and Dunvegan Journals, Rundle Journal—photostat copy of Book of Remembrance, etc. Included amongst the pictures are many of special interest to Albertans, such as "Fort Edmonton", The Big House, pioneer political and church leaders, and ten albums of photographs of early scenes and old timers of Alberta. The library staff consists of three people, the Provincial librarian and two library clerks.

## CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENTS

### Department of Agriculture:

Hon. D. B. MacMillan .....	Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. O. S. Longman .....	Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. R. M. Putman .....	Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Director of Agricultural Extension.
Mr. A. M. Wilson .....	Field Crops Commissioner.
Mr. A. A. Campbell .....	Live Stock Commissioner.
Dr. P. R. Talbot.....	Provincial Veterinarian.
Mr. W. G. leMaistre.....	Provincial Apiarist.
Mr. S. H. Gandier .....	Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture.
Mr. F. M. Miller .....	Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds.
Mr. N. N. Bentley .....	Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion.
Mr. P. D. Hargrave .....	Superintendent of Brooks Horticultural Station.
Mr. C. W. Traves .....	Poultry Commissioner.

### Water Resources and Irrigation

Mr. B. Russell .....	Director of Water Resources.
Mr. F. R. Burfield .....	Chief Engineer.

### Department of the Attorney General:

Hon. L. Maynard, K.C. ....	Attorney General.
Mr. H. J. Wilson, K.C. ....	Deputy Attorney General and Collector of Succession Duties.
Mr. W. S. Gray, K.C.....	Solicitor and Legislative Counsel.
Mr. J. J. Frawley, K.C.....	
Mr. C. M. Macleod, K.C.....	Solicitors.
Mr. J. E. Hart .....	
Mr. G. H. Hall .....	Secretary to the Department.
Mr. R. D. Henderson, K.C....	Official Guardian and Administrator of the Mentally Incompetent.
Mr. J. M. Thom .....	Public Administrator, Edmonton. Deputy Registrar, Land Titles Office, Edmonton.
Mr. D. L. Sloan .....	Public Administrator, Calgary.
Mr. W. Forbes, K.C.....	Registrar, Land Titles Office, Calgary.
Dr. E. A. Braithwaite .....	Chief Coroner.

### Department of Economic Affairs:

Hon. A. J. Hook.....	Minister of Economic Affairs.
Mr. L. D. Byrne .....	Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs.
Mr. R. A. McMullen .....	Director of Public Relations.
Mr. M. A. Bradshaw .....	Director of Technical Development.
Mr. A. Arnold .....	Director of Housing.
Mr. D. E. C. Campbell .....	Director of Tourist Bureau.
Mr. L. P. Danis .....	Supervisor of Publicity and Promotion.
Mr. H. A. Webster .....	Southern Area Supervisor.
Mr. K. Hutchinson .....	Co-ordinator of Cultural Activities.
Mr. E. E. Garnett .....	Acting Manager, Government Insurance Office.

## Department of Education:

Hon. R. E. Ansley .....	Minister of Education.
Dr. W. H. Swift .....	Deputy Minister of Education.
Mr. W. E. Frame .....	Chief Superintendent of Schools.
Mr. M. L. Watts .....	Director of Curriculum.
Mr. A. B. Evenson .....	Associate Director of Curriculum.
Mr. H. E. Balfour .....	Director of School Administration.
Mr. H. F. Swan .....	Secretary to Department.
Mr. B. E. Walker .....	Registrar.
Mr. W. H. Noble .....	Manager, School-Book Branch.

## Department of Public Health:

Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross.....	Minister of Health.
Dr. M. R. Bow.....	Deputy Minister of Health.
Dr. A. Somerville .....	Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, Medical Inspector of Hospitals.
Dr. Harold Orr .....	Director of the Division of Social Hygiene.
Dr. R. R. Maclean .....	General Medical Superintendent Mental Institutions.
Dr. E. L. Pope .....	Director, Cancer Services.
Dr. Stanley .....	Provincial Sanitary Engineer.
Miss H. McArthur .....	Superintendent, Public Health Nursing Branch.
Dr. A. H. Baker .....	Medical Superintendent and Director of the Director of Tuberculosis control.
Mr. J. H. Brown .....	Director, Division of Entomology.
Dr. R. M. Shaw .....	Provincial Bacteriologist and Director of Provincial Laboratory.
Mr. C. C. Evoy .....	Supervisor of Division of Health Education.
Mr. E. E. Maxwell .....	Supervisor, Division of Municipal Hospitals.
Dr. G. M. MacEachran .....	Chairman, Eugenics Board for the Province of Alberta.
Mr. A. Packford .....	Deputy Registrar General, Vital Statistics Branch.
Mr. H. E. Homan .....	Secretary of the Department of Public Health.

## Department of Lands and Mines:

Hon. N. E. Tanner .....	Minister of Lands and Mines.
Mr. J. Harvie .....	Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.
Mr. T. C. Rankine .....	Departmental Solicitor and Secretary.
Mr. V. A. Wood .....	Director of Lands.
Mr. H. H. Somerville .....	Superintendent of Mining Lands.
Mr. H. Ingrey .....	Inspector of Mining Rights.
Mr. T. F. Blefgen .....	Director of Forestry.
Mr. F. W. Neilson .....	Chief Timber Inspector.
Mr. A. Earnshaw .....	Radio Superintendent.
Mr. E. S. Huestis .....	Fish and Game Commissioner.
Mr. J. Crawford .....	Chief Inspector of Mines.
Mr. T. W. Dalkin .....	Superintendent of Technical Division.

## Department of Municipal Affairs:

Hon. C. E. Gerhart .....	Minister of Municipal Affairs.
Mr. J. W. Judge .....	Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.



Mr. J. M. Forbes .....	Director of Assessments.
Mr. T. A. Potts .....	Chief Municipal Inspector.
Mr. N. Rushton .....	Supervisor of Field Service.
Mr. Wm. Hewlett .....	Chief Collector.
Mr. C. Macgregor .....	Accountant.
Mr. K. C. Switzer .....	Tax Recovery Officer.

### Department of Provincial Secretary:

Hon. A. J. Hooke .....	Provincial Secretary.
Mr. R. C. Arthurs .....	Deputy Provincial Secretary. Registrar of Companies.
Mr. E. R. Hughes .....	Secretary to Department.
Mr. R. R. Moore .....	Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner.
Mr. D. M. Ford .....	Deputy Superintendent of Insurance.
Mr. P. J. A. Fleming .....	Chairman, Board of Censors.
Mr. P. Barber .....	Inspector of Theatres and Examiner of Projectionists.

### Department of Public Welfare:

Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross .....	Minister of Public Welfare.
Mr. A. A. Mackenzie .....	Deputy Minister of Public Welfare.
Mr. A. H. Miller .....	Assistant Deputy Minister.
Mr. R. Wilding .....	Supervisor Direct Relief, Indigent and Medical Services.
Mr. W. A. R. Rees .....	Director, Single Men's Relief.
Mr. A. C. McCully .....	Supervisor Rehabilitation Metis.
Mr. C. B. Hill .....	Superintendent Child Welfare.
Lt.-Col. E. Brown .....	Veteran's Welfare Commission.
Mr. A. Blackie .....	Superintendent Old Age Pensions.
Mr. W. Bullock .....	Superintendent Mothers' Allowance.

### Department of Public Works:

Hon. W. A. Fallow .....	Minister of Public Works.
Mr. G. H. N. Monkman .....	Deputy Minister of Public Works and Chair- man of Highway Traffic Board.
Mr. N. W. Macpherson .....	Highway Commissioner.
Mr. W. D. Stacy .....	Superintendent of Buildings.
Mr. V. Pearson .....	Superintendent of Mechanical Division.
Mr. A. P. C. Belyea .....	Director of Surveys.
Mr. A. Frame .....	Superintendent of Highways Maintenance.

### Department of Railways and Telephones:

Hon. W. A. Fallow .....	Minister of Railways and Telephones.
Mr. W. C. Bruce .....	Deputy Minister.
Mr. R. Molloy .....	Comptroller.
Mr. A. Higgins .....	General Commercial Superintendent.
Mr. A. M. Allan .....	General Plant Superintendent.
Mr. W. B. Ferguson .....	General Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. W. Mason .....	Chief Engineer.

## Department of Trade and Industry:

Hon. C. E. Gerhart .....	Minister of Trade and Industry.
Mr. W. D. King .....	Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry.
Mr. K. A. Pugh .....	Secretary to the Department.
Mr. W. H. MacEwen .....	Chief Licensing Officer.
Mr. Clayton Adams .....	Chairman, Board of Industrial Relations.
Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick .....	Supervisor of Co-operative Activities.
Mr. H. P. Brownlee .....	Statistician.
Mr. J. P. White .....	Director of Apprentices.
Mr. George Clash .....	Chairman, Provincial Marketing Board.
Mr. W. H. Thompson .....	Director, Industrial Development Board.
Mr. C. H. Rutherford .....	Examiner, Tradesmen's Qualification Act.

## Treasury Department:

Hon. E. C. Manning .....	Premier and Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. J. F. Percival .....	Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. C. K. Huckvale .....	Provincial Auditor.
Mr. A. K. Olive .....	Superintendent of Treasury Branches.
Mr. G. A. Clash .....	Director of Purchases.
Mr. A. Shnitka .....	King's Printer.
Mr. M. H. Pitcher .....	Supervisor of Co-operative Credits.
Mr. H. J. Woodman .....	Secretary to Department.

## Workmen's Compensation Board:

Mr. C. C. Cook .....	Chairman.
Mr. A. Farmilo .....	Commissioner.
Mr. W. S. Rose .....	Commissioner.
Mr. W. A. Wilson .....	Medical Officer.
Dr. G. S. Long .....	Medical Officer.
Dr. J. H. Hutchison .....	Medical Officer.
Mr. D. S. Sinclair .....	Secretary.

## Provincial Library and Archives:

Mrs. E. H. Gostick .....	Librarian.
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# MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, 1946

Name	Constituency
Anderson, Fred .....	Calgary.
Baker, F. M. ....	Clover Bar.
Beaudry, J. W. ....	St. Paul.
Bell, G. E. ....	Gleichen.
Berg, S. A. ....	Alexandra.
Bourcier, A. V. ....	Lac Ste. Anne.
Cain, W. E. ....	Bow Valley-Empress.
Casey, Ivan .....	Okotoks-High River.
Cook, N. E. ....	Olds.
Cornish, W. R. ....	Vermilion.
Davison, A. ....	Calgary.
Dawson, Hon. Peter .....	Little Bow.
DeBolt, H. E. ....	Spirit River.
Duke, E. O. ....	Pincher Creek-Crows Nest.
Fee, A. E. ....	Sedgewick.
Gilliland, Wm. F. ....	Peace River.
Hammell, H. G. ....	Didsbury.
Hartley, James .....	Macleod.
Halmrast, L. C. ....	Warner.
Holder, Charles .....	St. Albert.
James, N. B. ....	Edmonton.
Jorgenson, R. D. ....	Pembina.
Landeryou, J. C. ....	Lethbridge.
Lee, Gordon .....	Athabasca.
Lee, R. S. ....	Taber.
Liesemer, A. J. E. ....	Calgary.
Macdonald, H. B. ....	Calgary.
McLaughlin, Ira .....	Grande Prairie.
Mackie, Wm. S. ....	Stettler.
Masson, Wm. ....	Wainwright.
Moore, Ora B. ....	Ponoka.
McPherson, Dr. J. L. ....	Bruce.
Page, J. Percy .....	Edmonton.
Ponich, Michael .....	Vegreville.
Popil, J. M. ....	Red Water.
Robinson, Dr. J. L. ....	Medicine Hat.
Roper, Elmer E. ....	Edmonton.
Sayers, C. I. ....	Camrose.
Taylor, G. E. ....	Drumheller.
Thurston, Mrs. E. B. ....	Cypress.
Tomyn, Wm. ....	Willingdon.
Ure, David A. ....	Red Deer.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Rose .....	Calgary.
Williams, William J. ....	Edmonton.
Willmore, N. A. ....	Edson.
Wingblade, Rev. J. A. ....	Wetaskiwin.
Wood, Mrs. C. R. ....	Stony Plain.
Wray, Arthur .....	Banff-Cochrane.

## Servicemen's Representatives

L. D. Ward.	Navy .....
J. Harper Prowse.	Army .....
Frederick C. Colborne.	Air Force .....

## Cabinet Ministers

Manning, Hon. E. C. ....	Premier, Provincial Treasurer .....	Edmonton.
Cross, Hon. Dr. W. W...	Minister of Health and Public Welfare .....	Hand Hills.
Fallow, Hon, W. A.....	Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones .....	Grouard.
Gerhart, Hon. C. E.....	Minister of Municipal Affairs and Trade and Industry .....	Acadia- Coronation.
Hooke, Hon. A. J.....	Provincial Secretary and Minister of Economic Affairs ....	Rocky Mtn. House.
Maynard, Hon. Lucien.....	Attorney General .....	Beaver River.
MacMillan, Hon. D. B....	Minister of Agriculture .....	Lacombe.
Tanner, Hon. N. E.....	Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Cardston.
Ansley, Hon. R. E.....	Minister of Education .....	Leduc.



# **THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT**

## **Schedule 1.**

Coal-mining; operation of coke ovens; briquetting plants; mining other than coal-mining; any trade or business connected with the industries of lumbering, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation; operating of electric power lines and power plants; waterworks and other public utilities; operation of municipal police forces; municipal fire departments; navigation; operation of boats, ships, tugs, and dredges; operation of grain elevators; operation of warehouses; teaming, scavenging and street cleaning; painting, decorating and renovating; dyeing and cleaning; planing mills, flour milling, packing plants, printing, lithographing and engraving, telephone and telegraph systems; laundries run by mechanical power; excavation, well drilling, operation of gas and oil wells, operation and maintenance of freight and passenger elevators, including the work of janitors in buildings where such elevators are operated, quarrying, lumber yards, ice, hotels, restaurants and retail stores, and commercial greenhouses, and any occupation incidental to or connected with the industries enumerated in this Schedule, also including moving pictures and theatres, and by way of specific enumeration, but not so as in any way to interfere with or affect the generality of the preceding words thereof, the following classes of industries: (Then follows a classified list of industries in Alberta.)

## **AN EXPLANATION OF THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE BALLOT**

This further explanation is added for those who wish to examine closer the working of the transferable vote.

There are two important things to be remembered about the preferential ballot. The first is that the second or subsequent choices do not in any way affect the first choice. There are a great many who believe that by voting second choice for some other candidate they are voting against the one to whom they have given first choice. That is an entirely erroneous idea. A second or subsequent choice on a ballot merely shows the preference of the voter if the candidate to whom he has given his first choice is eliminated. As long as the candidate for whom the elector has voted "1" remains in the running, the second choice on that ballot is not touched. It is only after a candidate is eliminated by being low man that the second and subsequent choices on the first ballots cast for him are used. The second important thing to be remembered by the voter is that after the candidate for whom he has voted first choice is eliminated, his second choice then becomes of the same value as a first choice. In other words the position becomes the same as if the favourite candidate of the voter was eliminated and he had to vote again on those remaining.

When a voter marks his first choice only, that is plumps,

with several candidates in the field, he indicates to the returning officer that if his first choice does not win he does not care who among the remaining candidates is elected. In effect the voter says "If the candidate for whom I mark "1" were not running I would not go to the poll at all." He places himself in a similar position to a delegate at a convention who if his favourite is dropped as being low man, declines to vote on the remaining candidates.

In all cases at the close of the polls the deputy returning officer counts the first choices only and sends his statement of same to the returning officer as has been the usual procedure. The returning officer, under the old system made his statement for the whole electoral division from the statements sent in by the deputy returning officers without looking at the ballots. Under the New Act the returning officer opens all the envelopes containing ballots and checks the returns made to him from each poll, in the presence of the candidates or their representatives and decides all objections, noting same so that an application for an appeal, recount or final addition may be made if any candidate so desires.

Having gone over all the ballots and having decided all objections the returning officer proceeds to make the count, and ascertain the winner. Where one is to be elected and only two go to the polls this is quite easy, the same method being followed as under the old system. Where one is to be elected and more than two go to the polls, it is just as simple if one of the candidates has a clear majority of the first choices.

But suppose there are four candidates and no one has a majority of all the first choice votes cast, then the procedure is as set out in the following example:

#### Example No. 1

Four candidates, A, B, C and D. One member to be elected—  
First choices are put into four piles and counted as follows:

A .....	4,253
B .....	6,396
C .....	6,031
D .....	2,325
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>19,005</b>

No one has a majority of all the votes cast so no candidate is elected on the first count. D being low man is excluded, that is declared defeated, and each ballot in his pile is placed in the pile of the remaining candidate whose name is marked with the figure 2 as follows:

To A 315, to B 825, to C 643, plumpers with no second choices, 542. Total 2,325.

The result of these transfers called the second count is—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} A & 4,253 + 315 & = 4,568 \\ B & 6,396 + 825 & = 7,221 \\ C & 6,031 + 643 & = 6,674 \end{array}$$

Total .....18,463

As 542 ballots are no longer taken into account the total number of votes in the second count is 18,463, so the number required to win is 9,232. No candidate having obtained this number, A being low man is excluded and the 4,568 ballots which were counted in his pile are examined and divided between B and C as indicated by the voter's next available choice. D having been already excluded any choices for him have to be passed over and the next choice as between B and C followed, when it is found that there are for B 1,925, and for C 818.

On 1,825 of A's ballots no further preferences are shown. The result of this transfer called the third count is—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} B & 7,221 + 1,925 & = 9,146 \\ C & 6,674 + 818 & = 7,492 \end{array}$$

and B is therefore declared elected.

Where there are five or more candidates, none of whom is elected on first count the procedure is the same and continues by the successive exclusion of candidates and transferences of preferences until one may be declared elected. If one point is steadily kept in view by the returning officer, he should have no difficulty in correctly accounting for all or any contingent votes shown, viz.: When a certain candidate has been declared defeated, and his ballot papers are to be transferred, they shall each be transferred to a still undefeated candidate who has opposite his name the preference number nearest following in numerical sequence, that opposite the name of the candidate whose ballot papers are being transferred.

The principle therefore, to be followed in transferring votes is, that in determining what candidate is "next in order of the voter's preference," no candidate who has already been declared defeated shall be considered, and the order of the voter's preference shall be determined as if the names of such candidate or candidates, did not appear on the ballot paper.

Expressions such as "next in order of the voter's preference" (or "next preference") must therefore be interpreted to mean, not necessarily the numeral immediately following in numerical sequence, but the nearest following numeral opposite the name of an undefeated candidate.

If on any count there is a tie for an absolute majority the returning officer must be guided by the number and relative value of the preferences, the candidates having the lowest number of first preferences on the second count, of first and second preferences on the third count and so on, on successive counts, to be excluded according to the regulations provided. In all cases the returning officer shall have the casting vote, when on any count two or more candidates, having the same number of the same relative preferences in all respects are tied.



## AUDIO—VISUAL AIDS

Below are listed under the name of the Department or Board from which they are obtainable, relevant audio-visual aids for this project.

### MOTION PICTURES, Silent.

Banff to Lake Louise.....	C— 63
Lake Louise to Lac Beauvert.....	C— 61
Valley of a Hundred Peaks.....	C— 12
Sugar Beets in South Alberta.....	Q—197

### MOTION PICTURES, Sound.

Land for Pioneers.....	T— 20
Banff—Jasper Highway .....	A—425
Gem of the Rockies .....	A—178
Policeman .....	T—213
Property Taxation .....	T—214
Democracy .....	T—220
Just Weeds .....	T—197

### FILMSTRIPS.

Alberta .....	747
Forest Rangers .....	GP—394
Rural Youth Groups .....	GP—420.2

### Department of Agriculture, Extension Service.

#### MOTION PICTURES, Silent.

Brooks .....	AGQ—25
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### Department of Public Health, Extension Service.

#### MOTION PICTURES, Silent.

Your Health Department .....	PHQ—13
Boy Building .....	PHQ— 1
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.....	PHQ—34
Fighting Plague in Alberta.....	PHQ—37

### Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton.

#### FILMSTRIPS.

Brains Beats Brawn .....	WCP— 5
Cause and Cure .....	WCP— 2
Doctor's Orders .....	WCP— 7
Follow the Leader .....	WCP— 1
Guard Duty .....	WCP— 3
Principles and Interest .....	WCP— 8
Production with Safety .....	WCP—10
Right Dress .....	WCP— 6
Safety is in Order.....	WCP— 4
Stop, Look and Listen .....	WCP— 9



# ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## EXTENSION SERVICE

### Publications Available as at May 15th, 1946

Circular	5	Suggestions for the Use of Fertilizers in Alberta.
Circular	7	Creeping Red Fescue.
Bulletin	10	The Production of High Quality Cream.
Bulletin	12	Planting Evergreens.
Circular	13	Swine Parasites.
Leaflet	21	Melilot Taint.
Leaflet	25	Pullorum Disease in Chicks.
Leaflet	26	Poultry Feeding Formulae.
Leaflet	27	Poultry Farm Sanitation.
Leaflet	28	Tuberculosis of Poultry.
Leaflet	29	External Parasites of Poultry.
Leaflet	30	Internal Parasites of Poultry.
Leaflet	31	Coccidiosis.
Leaflet	32	Respiratory Diseases of Poultry.
Circular	34	Storing Grain Crops on the Farm.
Bulletin	35	Beekeeping for Beginners in Alberta.
Leaflet	36	Disorders of the Cloaca and Vent.
Leaflet	37	Fowl Paralysis and Leukemia.
Leaflet	38	Construction of the Sod Poultry House.
Leaflet	39	Production of Quality Market Eggs.
Circular	40	Flax Production in Alberta.
Circular	41	Grain Mites.
Circular	42	Control of Garden Pests in Alberta.
Leaflet	54	Poultry Catching Crate.
Bulletin	55	Dairy Herd—Care and Management.
Bulletin	56	Brooding and Rearing of Chicks and Poults.
Bulletin	57	Salad Bowl.
Bulletin	58	Wintering Bees in Alberta.
Bulletin	59	The Weed Problem in Alberta.
Leaflet	61	Poultry Prepared on the Farm for Marketing.
Leaflet	62	Protein Mineral Supplements in Poultry Rations.
Circular	63	Seeding of Grasses and Legumes.
Circular	64	Stook Sweeps.
Circular	65	Protect Your Sheep.
Bulletin	66	Feeding and Management of Laying and Breeding Flocks.
Circular	68	Wild Rose Hips for Vitamin C.
Circular	69	Diseases of Suckling Pigs.
Bulletin	70	Electricity on the Farm.
Circular	71	The Control of Wild Oats.
Bulletin	72	Preserve by Freezing.
Bulletin	73	Alberta Dairy Farm Business.
Bulletin	74	Lunch Boxes and Hot School Lunches.
Bulletin	75	Vegetables Make the Home Plate.
Circular	76	Control of Canada Thistle and Sow Thistle.

#### Joint Series:

Publication	No. 1	Wheat for Swine in Alberta.
"	No. 2	Budding and Grafting.
"	No. 4	Feeding of Dairy Cows in Summer.
"	No. 5	Farm Cheesemaking.

\*Honey Helpings.

\*Use Honey for Canning and Preserving.

Recommended Varieties of Fruits and Vegetables.

Alberta Field Crop Varieties.

### **Plans:**

Hog Barn—Danish Plan.

Hog Barn with Combined Brooder House.

Small Farrowing or General Hog Pen.

Double Purpose Hog Barn.

Typical Layout for Pig Brooders.

Combination Inside Self-Feeder for Hogs (Plan 12).

Inside Self-Feeder for Hogs Converted from an Old Granary.

Self-Feeder for Swine (Plan 416).

Self-Feeder for Young Pigs.

Improved One-way Self-Feeder for Grain (Form HC-62).

Self-Feeder for Cattle.

Sheep Feeding Rack.

Hog Watering Devices.

Hog Weigher.

Oat Hull Sifter.

Ventilation of Barns.

Stanchion Squeeze Gate and Dehorning Chute for Cattle.

Hog Breeding Crate.

Milk and Cream Cooler.

Ice Well.

Over-shot Hay Stacker.

Stook Sweep.

Poultry Brooder House.

Open Range Brooder House.

Single and Double Deck Poultry House.

\*—Publications for Women.

## SELECTED LIST OF PAMPHLETS OBTAINABLE FROM THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

### Communicable Diseases:

Beware Colds.  
Communicable Disease Regulations (Wall Chart).  
Disinfection.  
Epidemic Influenza.  
Poliomyelitis.  
Teacher's Guide.  
Teaching Profession and Infantile Paralysis.  
Measles.  
Mumps.  
Protect Your Child.  
Respiratory Diseases in Young Children.  
Serums and Vaccines in the Prevention of Infectious Diseases.  
Vaccination—Safeguard Against Smallpox.  
Whooping Cough.

### General:

Accidents and First-Aid.  
Accident Prevention.  
Calling All Drivers.  
First-Aid.  
Home Safety Quiz.  
Home Defence Against Accidents (Mimeo.).  
Activities of the Health Division of the Department of National  
Health and Welfare.  
Attention: Campers, Tourists, Hikers, Prospectors, etc. (Mimeo.).  
Appendicitis.  
Better Health for Alberta.  
Better Health (Placard).  
Message of Hope About Cancer.  
What You Should Know About Cancer.  
Caring for Your Feet.  
Good Posture.  
Home Training for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.  
Man's Fight Against Disease.  
Preparation of Blood Plasma (Mimeo.).  
Penicillin (Mimeo.).  
Protecting Your Heart.  
Recreation Is Vital to Health and Happiness.  
Rural District Health Units (Mimeo.).  
Rural Health Districts.  
Sulpha Drugs.  
Teaching Aids in Health Education.  
Teeth.  
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council Notes on Dental Hygiene for Teachers.  
Diagram of a Tooth.  
Guard Your Health.  
Your Baby's Teeth.  
Complications Which May Arise Following Tonsillectomy.  
General Information Regarding Tonsils.  
Worry Causes Sickness.

## **Nutrition:**

Canada's Food Rules.  
Check Your Food by the Color Test.  
Eat Right to Work and Win.  
Elsie's Guide to Healthful Eating.  
Food for Fitness.  
Food for Health in Peace and War.  
Fruits and Vegetables.  
Healthful Eating.  
How Well-Fed Are You.  
If You Eat.  
Lunch Box on the March.  
Meal Planning for Health (Wall Chart).  
Metropolitan Cook Book.  
Outline of Nutrition Program.  
Overweight and Underweight.  
Protection of a Community's Food Supply.  
Protecting the Community's Milk Supply.  
Teaching Manual for Healthful Eating (Mimeo.).  
Three Meals a Day.  
What They Eat to Be Fit.

## **Sanitation:**

Air Conditioning and Heating.  
Disinfection of Small Water Supplies (Mimeo.).  
Home Treatment of Rural Water Supplies.  
Methods of Control for Cockroaches and Silverfish.  
Rural Sewage Disposal.  
Sanitary Disposal of Wastes in a Community.  
Sewage Treatment.  
Wells.



# A LIST OF MAPS OBTAINABLE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES

Maps of Alberta:	Price of map or plan.
Scale 12½ miles to the inch. Maps of each of the Calgary-Lethbridge-Edmonton and Peace River Land Districts..	1 copy free
Scale 35 miles to the inch showing highways .....	"
Scale 20 miles to the inch, showing natural resources, air routes, forest reserves, roads, etc., issued, 1939.....	"
Scale 8 miles to the inch, in 3 sheets.....	\$1.00
Mounted on linen .....	7.50
Scale 16 miles to the inch, geological map with contours or elevations, issued 1937.....	.75
Mounted on linen .....	2.00
Scale 16 miles to the inch. One sheet, 1941 edition.....	.35
Mounted on linen .....	2.00
Scale 12½ miles to the inch, showing elevations or contours, in 3 sheets .....	.75
Map of Coal Areas of Alberta:	
Scale 20 miles to the inch.....	.25
Maps of Forest Reserves:	
Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve .....	.75
Athabasca Forest .....	.75
Brazeau Forest .....	1.00
Clearwater Forest .....	.75
Bow River Forest .....	.75
Crownsnest Forest .....	.75
Cypress Hills Forest Reserve .....	.75
Former Lesser Slave Forest Reserve .....	1.00
Maps of National Parks:	
Banff Park, scale 3 miles to the inch.....	.15
Jasper Park, scale 3 miles to the inch, North sheet.....	.15
South sheet .....	.15
Waterton Lakes Park .....	.15
Wood Buffalo Park .....	.25
Sectional Maps: Scale 3 miles to the inch, showing detailed topographical information, have been issued for the greater part of Alberta. Each map, covering an area of about 100 miles east to west and 50 miles north to south, sells at 15c or 25c depending whether old or new survey.	
Topographical Sectional Maps:	
Scale 8 miles to the inch—Nos. 72 NW, 73 SW, 82 SE, 82 NE, 83 SE, 83 NW, 83 NE, 92 SE, 93 NW, 93 NE, 94 SE, 94 NE, and Medicine Hat—Maple Creek, each.....	.25
Township plans: Scale 40 chains (½ mile) to the inch, issued for each surveyed township in Alberta and prepared from the Surveyors' Field Notes, show the monuments, measurements, bearings, areas of quarter sections, etc....	.10
Some of these maps are out of print, but photostat copies may be obtained at .....	.30
Plans of Townsites and Settlements: Located on Provincial lands. Price 25c to \$1.00 according to size and plan.	
Map of B.C. and part Alberta; scale 35 miles to the inch.....	.35
Map of B.C.; scale 15.78 miles to the inch, in four sheets, each sheet .....	.50
Physical and Climatic map; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, scale 35 miles to the inch.....	.25
Map of Yukon Territory, South of Latitude 65°, scale 16 miles to the inch .....	.25

Map of North West Territories and Yukon, scale 80 miles to the inch .....	.25
Map of Northwestern Canada, scale 50 miles to the inch.....	.25
Map of Turner Valley, scale 2 inches—1 mile, showing location of oil wells .....	1.00
Map of the World, showing trade routes .....	.25

Any of the above maps or plans may be obtained by applying to the Superintendent, Technical Division, Department of Lands and Mines, Administration Building, Edmonton, and remitting the purchase price of same.

Various maps of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Canada, are distributed by this Division. Other detailed topographical and geological maps of certain parts of Alberta, Lake Athabasca area in Saskatchewan and certain parts of the Northwest Territories are also obtainable. Information in regard to these may be ascertained upon request.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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McCaig: Studies in Citizenship.  
Brown: Canadian Democracy in Action.  
Rugg: Citizenship and Civic Affairs.  
Clokic: Canadian Government and Politics.  
The Alberta Election Act.  
Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee Reports.  
Hunt: A Key to P.R.

### Agriculture:

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Department of Agriculture, Its Functions and Services.

### Economic Affairs:

Department of Economic Affairs Annual Report.

### Education:

Department of Education Annual Report.  
Faculty of Education Calendar.  
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### Public Health:

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Maternity Hospitalization Act.  
Hospitals and Sanatoria.  
Department of Health, Organization and Services.  
Rural Health Units.  
The Spotted Fever Tick in Alberta.  
History, Administration, Organization and Work of the Department of Public Health.

### Lands and Mines:

Department of Lands and Mines Annual Report.

### Provincial Secretary:

Act Respecting the Licensing of Amusements.

### Public Welfare:

Department of Public Welfare Annual Report.  
Radio Address by the Hon. Dr. Cross, about the Department of Public Welfare.

### Public Works:

Department of Public Works Annual Report.

### Railways and Telephones:

Department of Railways and Telephones Annual Report.

### Trade and Industry:

Department of Trade and Industry Annual Report.  
Department Pamphlets and Circulars on Co-operatives and Credit Unions.

### Workmen's Compensation Board:

Workmen's Compensation Board Annual Report.  
Facts About Workmen's Compensation.













Alberto

HON W A. FALLOW, Minister,

1939

1939  
MAP

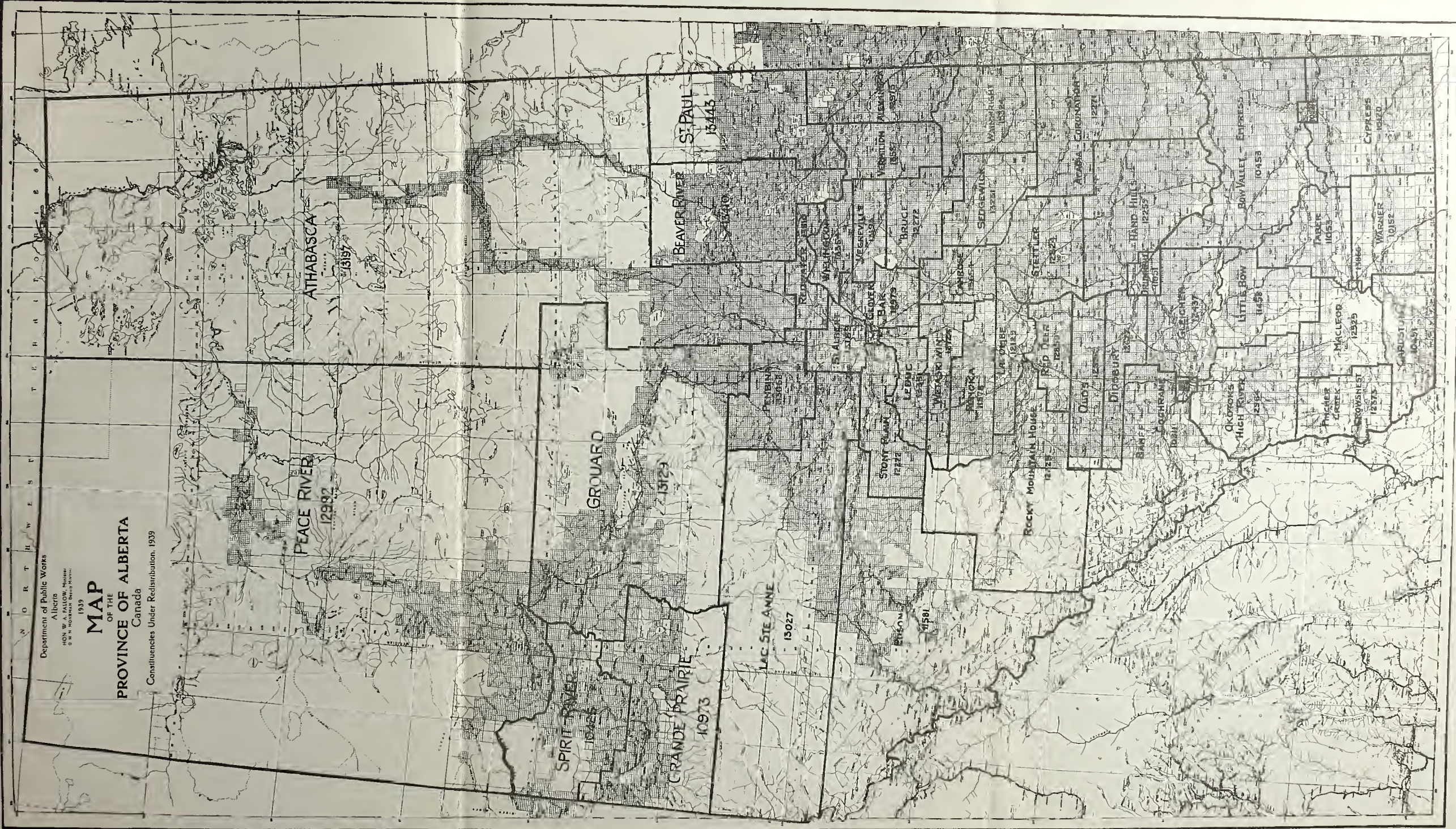
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